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SELECTED TALES.

Love in a Printing Office.

I once heard an old Jour. remark, that a printing office was no place to make love, and I have since experienced the truth of his observation—being now perfectly convinced that the flower of love can never bloom in the midst of types, stands, and printing ink.

It was my fortune once to sojourn for a few days in the village of ———. Directly opposite the office was a pretty white cottage, with a rose bush clambering around the casement, and I was not long in making the discovery that the aforesaid white cottage with the rose shaded window, contained a fair inmate—a flower whose beauty fair outshone the roses that clustered around the window. She was a little blue-eyed (ardent lovers always have blue eyes) saucy looking creature of some sixteen summers. She was the belle of the village. Her name was Mary, sweet—poetic Mary.

"I have a poetic passion for the name of Mary."

It was a beautiful summer morning and I had raised the window to admit the cool breeze from the flower-decked fields, and it was not long before I perceived that the cottage window was also hoisted, and that sweet little Mary was seated near it, busily engaged with her needle. I worked but little that morning. My eyes constantly wandered towards the cottage window, where little Mary sat, and all sorts of strange and fantastic notions whirled thro' my fancy-lighted brain, and I began to think I felt a slight touch of what the poets call love, sliding in at the corner of my heart.

A few days passed away, and chance made me acquainted with Mary. Heavens! she was a sweet creature—she had a form that would have shamed the famous Venus de Medici—a cheek that out-blushed the richest peach—and a lip that would have tempted a bee from his hive on a frosty morning. I thought as I gazed on her in mute admiration, that I had never looked upon one so exquisitely beautiful. She seemed an embodiment of all that is lovely and bewitching.

Well, time passed on, and one day Mary expressed a desire to visit the printing office. Gad, thought I, what a chance! I'll do it there, yes, there in the very midst of the implements of mine art—and why shouldn't I? *Love in the Printing Office*—eh! There was something original in that, and I resolved to try it at all hazards.

Well, Mary came to the office, and I explained to her the uses of the various implements of the *black art*—the press and the rollers, the ink and the stands, and the boxes of the A. B. C.'s, I took the opportunity to snatch her lilly white hand, and she drew it back, knocking a stick full of matter into *pi!*

"I must have a kiss for that, my pretty one," said I, and at it I went. I managed to twist my arm around her waist, and, in struggling to free herself, she upset a galley of editorial, a long article on the Oregon question. Nothing daunted, I made at her again. This time I was more successful, for I obtained a kiss. By St. Paul! it was a sweet one, and the little witch bore it like a martyr—she never screamed once; but as I raised my lips from hers, she lifted her delicate little hand and gave me a box on the ears that made me see more stars than ever were viewed by Herschel through his big telescope. Somewhat nettled, and with my cheek smarting with pain, I again seized her waist and said, "Well, if you don't like it, just take back the kiss." She made a desperate struggle, and as she jerked herself from my arms, her foot struck the lye-pot, and over it went! Another galley of editorial was sprinkled over the floor, and in her efforts to reach the door, her foot slipped, and she fell, and in the effort to sustain herself her hand—her lilly-white hand—the s[illegible] little hand that had come in contact [illegible] my ears—oh, horrible! was stuck up [illegible] elbow in the *ink keg!* Shade of Fr[illegible]n! what a change came over the be[illegible] of that hand! She slowly drew it fro[illegible] keg dripping with ink, and asked me what use I made of that *tar!* I began to be seriously alarmed, and apologized in the best manner I could, and to my surprise she seemed rather pleased than angry—but there was a "lurking devil in her eye" that told me there's mischief afloat. As I stood surveying the black covering of her hand, scarcely able to suppress a laugh at its strange metamorphosis, she quickly raised it on high, and brought it down "ker slap" upon my cheek! Before I could recover from my surprise, the same little hand had again descended, and again left its inky imprint on my cheek.

"Why, Mary," I exclaimed, "what are you about?"

"I think you told me you rolled ink on the *face* of the form," she replied with a loud laugh, and again her hand lit upon my face—taking me a broad slap in the very middle of my countenance, and most wofully bedaubing my eyes. With a light step and a merry peal of laughter, she skipped through the door. She turned back when beyond my reach, and with her roguish face peering in at the doorway shouted back,

"I say, Charley, what kind of a roller does my hand make?"

"Oh!" said I, "you take too much ink, altogether."

"Ha! ha!" she laughed, "well, good bye Charley—*that's my impression!* ha!—ha!"

I went to the glass and surveyed myself for a moment and verily believe I could have passed for a Guinea negro without the slightest difficulty.

"And so" said I to myself, "this is love in a printing office. The devil fly away with such love!"

The next morning when the editor came to the office, I "rather calculate" he found things a little topsy-turvy. However that made no difference to me—for I had "mizzled" long before daylight.

I bore the marks of that scene for many a day, and now whenever I see a lady ente a printing office, I think of little Mary, and keep my eye on the ink keg—and though she were as beautiful as Hebe, I would not venture to touch her with a ten foot pole!

Talk about love in a boudoir—love in a bower—love on a spring seat sofa—love by moonlight, starlight, lamplight, or any other light, and I am with you heart and soul—but I pray you, by the ghost of Faust never talk to me about *Love in a Printing Office.*

How to Get Rich.

In the first place make up your mind to accomplish whatever you undertake; decide upon some particular employment, and then persevere in it.

All difficulties are overcome by diligence and assiduity.

Be not afraid to work with your own hands, and diligently too. A cat in gloves catches no mice. He who remains in the mill grinds, not he who goes and comes.

Attend to your own business, and never trust it with another. A pot that belongs to many, is ill stirred and worse boiled.

Be frugal. That which will not make a pot, may make a pot-lid. Save the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.

Be abstemious. Who dainties love, shall beggars prove.

Rise early. The sleeping fox catches no poultry. Plough deep while sluggards sleep, and you will have corn to sell and to keep.

Treat every one with politeness and civility. Every thing is gained and nothing lost by courtesy. Good manners ensure success.

Never anticipate wealth from any other source than your labor; especially never place dependence upon becoming the possessor of an inheritance. He who waits for dead men's shoes, may have to go a long time bare foot. He who runs after a shadow has a wearisome race.

Above all things never despair. God is where he was. Heaven helps those who help themselves.

Follow implicitly these precepts, and nothing can hinder you from accumulating riches. ONE WHO KNOWS.

A GREAT TRUTH.—A quaint writer justly observes: "Man's whole duty is summed up in these four words——'be merry and wise.' No person can be merry without taking a good newspaper, and he can never be wise and happy without paying for it. See to it then, dear reader, that you be both 'merry and wise' while floating down the silvery stream of time and be prepared for those blissful scenes which ever await the virtuous and good."

A man in Vermont is so stingy, that he won't plough his ground, for fear that the crows will get some of the corn.

From the Sunday Mercury.

A Short Patent Sermon.

BY DOW, JR.

My text is composed of these words:—

How pleasant 'tis to see
Kindred and friends agree.

My hearers—The text I have selected for my present discourse, appears to be susceptible of dividing into two parts;—and, therefore, I shall split it. The first fragment, "How pleasant 'tis to see!" is made of the real mahogany of truth—as brother Bill says, there is no basswood about it. It is, indeed, pleasant to *see:* to have the privilege of beholding and enjoying the beauties of the other world; to gaze upon the moving panoramas exhibited in cities, villages, hamlets, and even in country cow and sheep pastures; to admire the grand and magnificent picture painted by the great unknown upon the broad canvass of nature; to behold how admirably the world we rent is got up, and without regard to expense—with an imaginary line, called Mason & Dixon's—several latitudes, and a well-bound horrizon. Isn't it pleasant to see how the earth in summer's gay prime is clad with a vesture of green, and variegated with flowers of every color and hue? how the brooks, like little glassy snakelets, wiggle down from the mountains, as if anxious to be swallowed by the great silver serpent that winds through the valleys below? Now the cascades and cataracts leap from rock to precipice, exulting in their dare-devil feats! how the lakes lie like so many looking-glasses environed with evergreens, before which Nature spreads her toilet, puts on her bustle, and punctiliously performs every little office pertaining to the adjustment of her drapery? how old ocean snoozes and snores upon his mighty bed, with his head pillowed upon heaven, and the everlasting hills for a foot-board? Yes, yes, my friends, it is anything but unpleasant to see; to know and appreciate the loveliness of the Creator's works with that most valuable of all organs, (especially to a cat,) the eye. Oh! that I had as many eyes as a spider!—a fly!—as Argus of old!—one for every star in Heaven! Then would I look all ways at once, and get my fill of the beautiful sights that grace the world—including handsome women, of course. A man must see in order to be happy, or even half satisfied. He goes to a concert to *hear* good singing; but if he can't *see* the singers, he finds no enjoyment, and leaves the house grumbling. It was a capital idea putting attic windows, or skylights, into the human house. Without them, how dark and gloomy were the soul's apartments! Hope couldn't live there rent free—not even if candles were a penny a pound. With them, and when their shutters are apart, all within is bright and cheerful. The light of heaven shines through them like the sun's rays through the panes of a hot-house, and the flowers of joy, love and fancy spring up and blossom from the warm beds of the heart.—How I pity the few poor beings upon earth who were born with eyes neither for ornament nor for use—blind as beetles!—They came literally into a world of darkness, and have to poke their way through it as they best know how. They feel the warm sun shining upon their faces, but they have no idea what a splendid concern it is—how it spatters its glittering particles of light in every direction, as it rises from the ocean, like a dog shaking himself when he comes out of a mill-pond—nor what a gorgeous nightcap it sometimes puts on as it goes to bed. They hear us tell of the fair round moon that plays hide and seek with the stars among the fleecy clouds, and of fiery-tailed comets that come upon boding errands; but they can form no more proper conception of their appearance than I can of the day of wrath and red pepper. They smell the flowers, but they don't know how pretty they look—and it's all the same to them whether they kiss a clean white baby or an unwashed papoose. Poor miserable mortals! You may know they are melancholy by the looks of their faces. If they attempt to sing, the mournful noise they make sounds like a night wind lost in a cedar swamp, and complaining of the belly-ache. They dine, sup and breakfast upon bitter reflections, and drink from the goblet of sorrow till the grave closes over them, and their eyes are opened by the resurrection sun. Oh! it is, indeed, a blessing to see! and Heaven grand that we may all keep our visual organs clear and bright, even into the dull evening of age. I wouldn't lose my eyes on no account—I want them to sleep with, if for nothing else.

My worthy hearers—it is pleasant to see kindred and friends agree, like a flock of sheep all feeding in the same pasture;—never quarrelling about a green blade of grass, nor room at the salt-trough. You are all related to one another. The women are all sisters, and the men brothers. You are all members of one family—belong to the same household—children of the same God. You ought to treat one another accordingly, and not act, as you often do, like a lot of hogs at swill time.—To present a pretty moral picture, you should be bound together by the green wreaths of friendship; and in these wreaths should be entwined the unfading flowers of love. To make good moral music, harmony must exist among you.—You must agree in all things. Let not the false notes of selfishness mar the melody of mutual good feeling; and be careful not to pitch your tunes of charity and benevolence so high as to break down in the middle of them. The movements of society, to be agreeable and pleasing, should be measured and set to numbers, else all were harsh and unpleasant as the creakings of a door upon rusty hinges.—My friend Pope says, that all discord is harmony not understood. I agree with him—and further, I don't think it ever will be understood. At present, Heaven knows there is sufficient discord among us poor wandering minstrels of earth, to make angels put their fingers in their ears—but let us indulge in the hope that the time will soon come when wars, jarrings and enmities shall cease—when the whole world shall discourse sweet social music, and every heart be tuned to sing of the joys of "love, friendship and truth." So mote it be!

New-York Gaming Houses.

There are some forty or fifty Gaming-Houses, of all sorts, but only ten or twelve that may be considered "genteel." These latter are about equally dispersed through the fashionable quarters of the City, and each has its one, two or three hundred regular frequenters—a fair representation of whom congregate nightly and lose their five, ten, twenty or fifty dollars with what stomach they may. This class of the frequenters of Gaming-Houses is composed principally of clerks, small Merchants, Mechanics, and other respectable classes of community realizing moderate or small incomes, and to whom every dollar thrown away at the gaming-table is a monstrous crime against their employers, their creditors, or their wives and children. How they contrive to procure the money at all which they lose at gaming is a matter of great surprise—and it is evident that it has all been dearly earned; as the bills are drawn forth, slowly and painfully, one after another, as if the corner of each were twisted around the very heart-strings of its infatuated possessor.

The Gaming-Houses themselves are luxuriously and (some of them) even gorgeously furnished. The floors are laid with the richest carpeting and the walls are enameled with magnificent mirrors and costly paintings, disposed in a truly artistical manner, and producing under the brilliant illuminations of endless gas-lights, a fascinating, dazzling and bewildering effect.—Then the front parlor is always reserved for a supper-room, where a choice and dainty entertainment, consisting of almost every accessible luxury and extravagance of the table, is laid at ten o'clock and remains through the night, warmly supplied by attentive and well-bred waiters, who perform their functions in silence and seem to understand the wishes and wants of a guest by instinct. Wine, and that of the very highest and rarest qualities, is of course to be had for the asking—or almost for the thinking of; and all for nothing! *only,* you will please step up to the *other* table and buy a few dollars' worth of round pieces of ivory, some red, some white, but all reeking with the blood of slaughtered purses. The red ones cost $5 a piece, the white ones $1.

The game most usually played now in the fashionable Gaming-Houses is Faro.—Roulette has nearly gone out of fashion and Hazard entirely so. The proprietors of these establishments are nearly all wealthy, and some of them have accumulated immense sums. They are certainly very gentlemanly men; and we were politely and most attentively waited upon through several of these establishments, although it was well understood that our visit was merely one of curiosity and a desire to inspect personally establishments about which so much has been said and so little is actually known by the uninitiated.

The present is the heel of the gambling season, which reaches its highest activity during the Races. Then every one of these establishments is nightly crowded, and immensely deep play is carried on—thousands and tens of thousands changing hands—banks being broken—sporting men "bursted"—fat pigeons "plucked," and green-horns "cleaned out" in an incredibly short space of time. The season for country merchants buying goods is also very favorable to the interests of these "peculiar institutions;" and many a one, who is so unfortunate as to lose his pocket-book or to be robbed, could trace his loss with considerable certainty though to no purpose.

The Country Heiress.

A SCENE IN A FASHIONABLE BALL ROOM.

"No; let the eagle change his plume,
The leaf its hue—the flower its bloom;
But ties around the waist were spun
That could and would and were undone."

Many evenings have not elapsed since music, with its voluptuous swell, resounded in one of our public saloons, and

"Bright lamps shone o'or fair women and brave men."

Aye, woman as fair and men as brave as ever assembled to pay court to Dame Terpsichore. It was on the occasion of one of our public balls, and all that gaiety and variety prevailed which are so peculiarly characteristic of elegant intercourse and society in New Orleans. In that set danced the dark-eyed Creole, of the languishing, dreamy look, whose movements were as graceful as the undulations of the wave at eve time in summer; in this the blue eyed girl of the North with auburn locks and agile motion. As a general rule the dresses were faultless; at least, they were fashionable, and a great taste was bestowed on the dressing of the hair. Of the male members present it is unnecessary to speak at any length; they were as neat and as spruce as polished patent leather shoes, kid gloves, and white vests could make them.

But among the fairer portion of the party, there was one whose evident unacquaintance with the city life, an apparent unsophisticated artlessness, attracted the attention of more than one "looker on in Vienna." She was still in her teens—just verging into womanhood—

"A rose with all its sweetest leaves yet folded."

Her dress was such as a Paris *modiste* would not turn out; and though somewhat awkward, she danced not ungracefully. The fact is, she came in from the eastern part of the State to pay a visit to some city cousins, and they, without much making up for the occasion, prevailed on her to accompany them to the ball, for which they had tickets of invitation.—Native beauty she wanted none, though she certainly stood in need of that easy elegance of manner which intercourse with society alone teaches. A proud penny-less, would-be member of the "upper ten thousand" noticed her in a dance and looking at her through his quizzing glass had the ungallantry to remark, in an audible tone of voice, "that although tolewable good-looking, she is the most ignowant, awkaw'd cwetaw I have evaw seen."

"Hush," said the person to whom he spoke, "that is Miss ——, from ——, the only child of the richest planter in the State!"

"Aw," said the empty purse, "that altaws the case. I should not have any objection myself to mawy a plantation and a hundawd negwoes. I shall engwage her for the next set."

When Miss —— had finished her dance and taken her seat, this gentleman in search of a wife went over to her, and after making the most obsequious, or as he thought, polite now, he asked her if he could not have "the pleashaw of dancing with her in the next set?"

She replied with much ingenuousness, "certainly," for in truth she seemed to like the amusement.

Places were ordered to be taken for the next set, and he led out the unsophisticated heiress. She danced with great spirit until about the middle of the first figure, when she abruptly and precipitately retired to her seat, leaving her partner alone in his glory.

He was thunderstruck; could not account for such conduct; for, little as he gave her credit for knowing, he had not anticipated that she would serve him such a trick as that. Following her over to where she sat, he addressed her in a tone of displeasure, saying, "Madame, to what may I attwibute conduct such as you have just been guilty of? You accept me for a pawtnaw, and then in the vewy middle of the dance, wun off and leave me standing in the middle of the woom, a mawk fo' the sneaws and laughtaw of every one in the woom!"

"Hush," said she, "hush," putting her hand up to his mouth, "*My bustle has all hitched round to one side.*"—*N. O. Delta.*

"Why do you not admire my daughter?" said a lady to a doctor. "Because," said he, "I am no judge of *painting.*" "But surely," said the lady, not at all disconcerted by this rude reflection, "you never saw an angel that was *not* painted."

The Wife.

How is it that neighbor B—— succeeds so well? He had nothing when he started in life, and now he is rich. What is the secret of his success?

We'll tell you, He has got a prudent and industrious wife. What Mr B. carries into the house is taken care of, and not an article to the value of a farthing is wasted. The children's clothing is usually made from that which is partly worn, and the work done by the industrious wife and mother. Go into her house when you like and you will find her busy. Unlike many we know, she never wastes her time attending balls or parties of pleasure, which are of no use or profit. This is the secret of neighbor B.'s success—a good wife.

Young men who are looking for companions, should be particular in their choice, if they wish to succeed through life. Some persons are carried away with a fine voice, a pretty ball room dancer, and a lazy flirt, without inquiring into her domestic qualities. This is the reason why so many young men succeed no better, and become bankrupts. Their household expenses are more than their income. A lazy fashionable wife is the poorest kind of property. What can she do to benefit her husband? She will not bake his bread, mend his stockings, or wash his clothes. A girl must be employed in the kitchen at considerable expense. Nothing is taken care of while everything runs to waste.

Remember this, and when you look out for a wife choose one that can wash and knit, as well as sing and dance. But by all means beware of the female who has only given her attention to the latter accomplishments. Unless your purse has no bottom, she will ruin you. Depend upon it young man.

Greens for Dinner.

OR, A DISH OF TEA IN FORMER TIMES.

Sometime after the introduction of tea into Massachusetts, a citizen from Cape Cod came up to Boston to trade off his fish. The merchant persuaded him to take a pound of tea among other articles of household requirements. "I've heard of the article," said the Cape Cod man, "but how is it to be cooked?"

"It must be boiled," said the merchant, "and always used when company comes."

The tea was taken home, and it was resolved to be hospitable. Company was invited to spend the day. At dinner, a fine piece of boiled beef, and another of good fat pork, with an accompaniment of potatoes and carrots graced the table. "And now," said the host, as he looked in triumph first to his wife, and then to his guests, whom he served bountifully with the viands before them, "help Mrs Basset to something from that dish.

The pewter spoon was thrust into a dish of well boiled tea leaves, from which the water had been carefully strained, and each, from the architrichlinos down to the youngest guest, was served with a quantity of the Chinese weed, real green Souchong.

"Taste of that," said the worthy host, "it is *tea*, such as the quality in Boston and Plymouth make such a fuss about."

Each mumbled a little of the herbage, and carefully rinsed it down with cider, but none ventured to criticise the new addition to the dinner table.

"Will you have some more, my dear?" said the good lady to the husband.

"Not a leaf more—that plateful cost four and-sixpence; and if it were not for the name of tea, I would as soon have turnip tops for my greens as that stuff. It is monstrous hard chewing, and not over palatable after all."

Dreadfully "Skeert."

A young man residing pretty well up town, was returning home late a few evenings since, and after getting beyond the "limits" of gas lights, he suddenly discovered a brawny looking fellow with a bundle under his arm, close behind him. He crossed to the other side of the street—so did the stranger. He returned again to the opposite walk—so did the other. He stopped—so did his follower. He trotted briskly on—his attendant was close at his heels! He arrived at last at his dwelling, and, mustering his courage, he planted himself firmly on the door step, and, bracing himself for an attack, he turned upon his pursuer with—

"Look! you sir! You have dogged me to the last? What do you want—you villain?"

The loafer presented his bundle to the gentleman—removed its cover[illegible] with a country twang, inq[illegible]

"*Don't you want to* [illegible] *rooster, sir?*"

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

TIN PLATED LEAD PIPE.—An important improvement has recently been introduced into the manufacture of lead pipe. It consists in tinning over the inner surface, so that the lead shall not be at all exposed to the action of the water or other liquid which may pass through it. Lead is a well known poison, of a most destructive character; and nearly all waters, in passing through lead pipes, more or less corrode the lead and become poisonous.—It is believed that there are wells in this city whose waters will entirely destroy a pipe, by corrosion, in the course of a year, and of course, throw off a large quantity of poisonous matter to be drank by the consumer of the water. It is well known however, that tin is very little liable to the action of water or even acids, and is, moreover harmless when corroded.—Hence the value of this article as a coating for water pipes.—*Traveller.*

The New Orleans papers of the 15th and 16th furnish the following money items:

PAID OUT.—We understand that nearly $40,000 have already been paid out to the volunteers which have been mustered into the U. S. Service. What does Uncle Sam care for expense now! He knows that the mines in Mexico are inexhaustable, and will prove excellent banks to draw upon for the reimbursement of any of our war expenses.

The ship Ondiaka, Capt. Glidden, has been chartered by the United States authorities, to take to the Brazos, freight and 5 or 600 troops. She gets $11,000 for the trip.

WAR AND RUM.—There has been more drunkenness visible in our streets since the enrolling of recruits for the Mexican war commenced, than has been seen here for many months previous. Yesterday some *bravery* paraded the city with flag and fife, singing and staggering as they went.—*St. Louis Gaz. 14th.*

WHISKEY.—The Government has advertised for *sixty-five thousand gallons of Whiskey*, for the use of the army that is going to invade Mexico.

VOLUNTEERS.—The different volunteer corps of our city (says the Savannah Georgian of Tuesday,) met last evening at their respective drill rooms, and resolved to tender their services to march to Texas or Mexico, or wherever the country required their services, at a moment's warning, whenever the Governor of Georgia communicates to their respective commanders that a requisition has been made on this state for volunteer Militia.

General Vega, who with other officers of the Mexican army, were brought to this city yesterday as prisoners of war, was at the storming of the Alamo, and was taken prisoner at the rout of San Jacinto. He is represented to be a very brave and honorable gentleman. We are glad to hear that he will receive while here, every politeness and courtesy. The veteran Gaines with the magnanimity and consideration that always attend valor lost no time in taking measures for the comfort and convenience of the distinguished Mexican.—*N. O. Com. Bal. May* 18.

WESTERN EMIGRATION.—The Milwaukie, Wisconsin, Gazette of the 13th announces that the arrival at that port of the steamer Empire, with 4 or 500 passengers for that region; and adds, that "the Empire passed Detroit with over 1200 passengers, principally emigrants, bound for these regions. A large number landed at Sheboygan, to make their permanent residence in that flourishing town and the surrounding country." The same paper of the 15th says—"The great Western, Capt. Walker, arrived at our dock yesterday afternoon, from Buffalo, with a large load of passengers—above 500—more than half of whom landed here."

During the month of April 14,000 acres of land were sold at the Milwaukie Land office, and the money received amounted to $18,000, which is an increase of ninety per cent. over April of last year.—*Cincin. Chron.*

EARLY FRUIT.—We saw, on the 15th inst., a peach perfectly ripe — though it was very small. It was what is called the "nutmeg peach."—*Vicksburg Whig.*

SNOW.—The Glen's Falls (N. Y.) Courier states that on Monday and Tuesday morning of last week, all the highlands in the vicinity were covered with snow.—There was a severe frost on Wednesday morning.

GREAT SPEED.—The steamboat Empire lately made a trip between Buffalo and Detroit as follows:—She left Buffalo, about noon, towed a vessel 18 or 20 miles into the lake, and made the port at Cleveland in 11 hours and 32 minutes. At the mouth of the Detroit river, she spent a couple of hours in giving the Nile a lift, and reached Detroit, including all stops, in little over 24 hours.

CHOCTAWS.—The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 11th states that Col. Pitchlyn, the Choctaw Chief, now in that city, has declared his determination to raise 5,000 warriors of his nation, and offer their services to the Government to march across Texas and Mexico.

From the Statesman.

Appeal to the People

From the decision of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Major W. Ripley.

BY ONE OF THE ACCUSERS.

Soon after the demolition of the house was begun, a letter was addressed to the head of the Ordnance Department informing him what was going on, and suggesting that there were other matters that required his attention at Springfield. This letter with Lt. Col. Talcott's answer, may be seen. The answer of that conservator of the public property, was sufficiently explicit to show that any information from a private citizen of waste of public property, was regarded as an impertinent interference in matters belonging to *Government officers alone.*

In the month of July, four months after the implied promise or employment for the discharged armorers, their embarrassment and distress becoming greater from the causes before referred to, it was determined on consultation that another effort should be made for their relief, by a representation of their case to the Secretary of War. Accordingly three citizens, one of whom had formerly been many years an officer in the armory, and was now a Selectman of the town, went to Washington with letters of introduction from Hon. Isaac C. Bates, U. S. Senator, and other gentlemen of high consideration, had an interview with Secretary Porter who received them and heard their statements courteously. In answer he said he would come to Springfield and examine into the matter himself. He came two or three weeks after, and heard statements from twenty or thirty armorers who expressed their willingness to confirm all they said, upon oath. The hearing occupied two entire afternoons; and the Secretary expressed his conviction that wrong existed, and assured the gentlemen who assisted in the inquiry that relief should be had, and that his decision would be entirely satisfactory to the men who had appeared before him.

At the moment the Secretary was expected, a paper approving Maj. Ripley's administration was circulated, and signed by some fifty persons, very few of whom knew the condition of the armory, and some of whom it is notorious had opposed Maj. Ripley for selfish ends. The person who drew up the paper *may* have had his mind on the benefit which he has since realized.

At this time distinct charges of maladministration were made against Maj. Ripley, one for destroying the superintendent's quarters. The Secretary said *he* had given the order for taking down the house in consequence of a certificate of a number of individuals purporting to be builders, that the house "was in bad condition," &c., and by request of the accusers the Secretary promised them a copy of the certificate before he left town, if a copy could be had at the armory; and at all events, immediately after his return to Washington. Three months afterwards, he was reminded of his promise, but that curious document was never allowed to meet the public eye, till drawn forth by the late Court of Inquiry.

It is presumed the Sec. was at the time sincere in his declarations; but from *some* cause no answer was made for nearly three months! and then, at the repeated requests of the gentleman who had solicited his intervention. The answer when it did come was of a very different character from what he had given the best reason to expect would be promptly returned, and was dated Oct. 23d, 1843. It was in substance this, "that the investigation had shown nothing to detract from the integrity or fidelity of Maj. Ripley, and that the foundation had been laid by the erection of new machinery, for a considerable improvement in the construction, and an ultimate reduction in the expense of manufacture of the muskets. This answer was quite foreign to the matters of the "investigation," which related only to the discharge of good armorers—and must have been prepared by *mother hand.* It then alluded to "scenes of excitement" that nobody ever heard of here, and which never took place, and to some other matters, about all which the Sec. knew just what Lt. Col. Talcott was pleased to tell him, and no more. The Sec. concluded by saying "Lucius C. Allen, for improper conduct, will be discharged as foreman and will not be re-employed."

Hitherto a course had been pursued by the applicants to the authorities at Washington, studiously to avoid every thing that could produce excitement; and the public generally were little informed of the details of the efforts made. Those who took the lead in the matter agreed in opinion that the objects, aimed at would suffer by calling public meetings: but now it was thought to be due to the public to disclose the principal facts and circumstances. Accordingly a series of articles was published in one of the public journals giving a candid statement of the facts as then known, with such remarks as the circumstances would warrant, designed to enlighten public mind on matters of deep public concernment—to expose the reckless waste of public property, the high-handed and despotic course that had been pursued by Maj. Ripley in the office of Superintendent since his appointment. It is some encouragement that the sentiment in the public mind has at length become nearly unanimous that Maj. Ripley has been signally recreant to his duty.

The efforts in this cause, of the friends of humanity and a just and economical administration of the public business, having been baffled by the overgrown power and unblushing effrontery of men in office, further proceedings seemed hopeless. But the Senate having rejected the nomination of Mr Porter in May, 1844, and Mr. Wilkins having been appointed, one of the accusers appealed to him; and in this instance deemed it his duty to prefer distinct charges of official delinquency, being substantially the same as were lately, with some additions, ordered to be investigated by the late court of inquiry; and at the Secretary's request he was furnished with a copy in writing. Mr Wilkins observed to this accuser that if the charges which had been made were true, Maj. Ripley should be tried by a Court Martial.—Within a week Sec. Wilkins returned for answer that "upon a careful perusal of the complaints they appeared to be of the same nature as those preferred to his predecessor in office who visited Springfield, and made personal examination and investigation of all matters of complaint;" and added, "the case does not appear to demand any further action by this Department."

It is not so much to be wondered at that an investigation of the truth of the charges was not ordered, when it is considered that the *Ordnance Office* was the place where the Secretary took advice. The Sec. might as well have applied to Maj. Ripley himself for evidence in the matter; for Lt. Col. Talcott well knew that a large portion of the responsibility for the official misdemeanors at the armory would rest on himself, and there can be no doubt but he dictated Sec. Porter's. The changes in the head of the War Department have of late years been so frequent that no one Secretary if he had the disposition and ability, has occupied the place, long enough to look into the acts of the subordinate branches of the Department with sufficient attention to detect the evidences of dereliction of duty. The Ordnance Bureau has thus become to all intents irresponsible; and it will be seen that honest intention of the President of the United States, in directing the Court of Inquiry, to prove the truth of falsity of the charges against Maj. R., will be in a great degree thwarted through the cunning, intriguing management, and enormous influence (aided by boldness of assertion,) of the Ordnance Corps; and so far as the late court is concerned will amount to nothing. But the facts embodied cannot be obliterated; and whatever opinion the *court* may express, the *people* will judge of the facts for themselves.

Having reason to know that the same abuses existed under Maj. R. that had been brought to the notice of the ord. office and War Department without producing any movement in those quarters to correct them; a number of citizens of Springfield deemed it their duty to present the subject of Maj. Ripley's illegal and profligate official acts to the notice of Congress. Accordingly a memorial was prepared on the 8th Jan. 1846, addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, making specific allegations against Maj. Ripley, and expressing the belief that the truth of them could be established to the satisfaction of an impartial Committee.

This memorial was submitted to several prominent and influential members of Congress; and on consultation it was determined to lay it first before the President, hoping that he would direct an inquiry that would bring out the facts, which could be done at the armory with less time and expense than by a committee of Congress. Directly after the President was informed of the nature of the charges in the memorial, he directed the Secretary of War to take the proper measures to ascertain their truth. A Military Court of Inquiry was ordered to convene at the Armory on the 14th Feb. or as soon thereafter as practicable "to inquire into and report the facts in the case and their opinion thereon."

The court assembled on the day named, organized, and addressed a note to some of the memorialists stating that the court was ready to take such testimony as they had to offer. R. A. Chapman, Esq., appeared as counsel for the accused, and D. H. Dustin, Esq., as counsel for the accusors. The memorialists having taken measures to procure a correct copy from day to day of all that was sworn before the court; and having as before stated, been denied a fair and proper opportunity to address the court, feel it to be their privilege and duty to review the doings of that tribunal, and submit the testimony and the extraordinary course of that Military court to the consideration and judgment of *the people*, in the justice of whose verdict (when the evidence is all before them) the accusers of Maj. Ripley have entire reliance. In the course of this appeal the singular production named "A Defence of Maj. James W. Ripley," which was read before the court and the select audience of armorers and invited gentlemen with their ladies, on the 16th of March, will be immediately noticed.

The charges which follow will be taken up in the order of the memorial, and the substance of the testimony on each, as taken by the court, will be given; in addition to which some important evidence will be submitted, which the accusers offered to bring forward, but were denied.

1st. That he has discharged great numbers of skillful, efficient and worthy artisans from employment without just cause, thereby causing much distress to numerous families; and substituted other hands totally unacquainted with the manufacture of arms, to the detriment of the public interest—that he has indulged in the most unnecessary and wanton harshness in his treatment of armorers, and contempt of the distressed situation to which he had reduced them."

(*To be Continued.*)

PALMER SENTINEL.

Palmer Depot, June 4, 1846.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the offices where they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and ordered their paper discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Hibernia arrived at Boston, on Monday P. M. bringing 9 days later news from England than was brought by the Great Western. Her news is of a pacific character betokening a return of the former good feeling, which existed between that country and this on the Oregon subject. The "Notice" had been received by the British Government, and the movement of Parliament and the comments of the influential press, seem to indicate a disposition that the subject should be settled amicably and permanently. Queen Victoria, it was daily expected would be relieved from her delicate condition soon, as the ministers of the *home department* had before the leaving of the Hibernia, been ordered to stand in readinesss *night and day*, till a *new jewel* was added to the crown.

The state of destitution in Ireland still continues, without adequate relief.

CONFIRMATION OF GOV. MORTON.—Governor Morton was confirmed by the Senate on Thursday last, as Collector for the Port of Boston and Charlestown. This is a result that was to have been expected at the time of his nomination, at an earlier day of the Session. Why it has been delayed to this time is wholly inexplicable, and many from the delay have been led to doubt whether or not it would ever occur, as it is, it is a source of gratification to many and mortification to others. The vote stood 21 to 11. On the Tuesday previous, Henry Horn, Collector of Philadelphia, was rejected by the same body, by a similar vote. On Friday, Mr Polk re-nominated Mr Horn, and we have no doubt of his ultimate confirmation.

PER CONTRA.—Mr Isaac Hull Wright, who as a State Senator in 1843, preferred to give the emoluments of a certain office to his political opponent, than to his political friends if he could not obtain them, and by whose vote it was done has been withdrawn as candidate for the Naval Agency, and Col. Hall nominated in his place.

STATE LAWS.—We furnish our readers to-day in an Extra, the Laws of the Commonwealth passed at the last Session of the Legislature. Some of them undoubtedly will be found interesting to the general reader, while others will be as tedious as a long sermon in summer. We have selected to give the laws in an *extra* in preference to the usual course of newspapers of publishing them in their columns.

INCREASE OF PROPERTY IN PALMER.—We understand that the value of property (as ascertained by the Assessors,) Real and Personal in the town of Palmer, has increased for the last year over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The increase is generally in the manufacturing and mercantile interests. The present valuation of the town is now over a million of dollars,—probably the second in the county.

We have received the first number of the "FLAG OF OUR UNION." "It is a weekly Journal of the largest size, of a miscellaneous character printed on fair type and fine paper, comprising twenty-eight columns of interesting reading matter each week. Terms, $5.00 per annum invariably in advance. Three numbers to one address for *five dollars.*" It is certainly what it is cracked up to be. All orders to be post paid and directed to the publishers of the "FLAG OF OUR UNION," Boston.

NEW DAILY IN HAMPSHIRE.—The proprietor of the Hampshire Gazette, now issues a daily paper in Northampton.

Answer to the Enigma in our last, is PALMER SENTINEL. Correctly answered by Miss A. R. P., Miss L. D., Miss N. B., W. R. P. and A. P.

The steamer Oregon having been repaired, commenced running again on the Sound between New York and Stonington on Tuesday of last week.

For The Sentinel.

MESSRS. WHITTEMORE & TENNEY:—Sirs—as you are disposed to "Herald" to the public that is interesting, I will give a description of our improvement in the application of power to the bobbin of cotton spinning in this place. In the first place I will state what improvements have been patented on cotton spinning, in the years 1844 and '45. That there can be no mistake on the subject, as to a conflicting claim one upon the other. "Improvement by Phineas Stephens, of Nashua, N. H. Flier and dead spindle patented April 20th, 1844." Hook Spinning and Hoister Whirling and Rotary, by John Thorp, North Wrentham, Mass., Sept. 27th, 1844." "Improvement in Bobbin, method of operating in machinery, for spinning by Francis McCully, Jr. Patterson, N. J., Oct. 30th, 1844. "Improvement in the method of operating the bobbin in the Danforth spinning Frame, by William Baxter of Patterson, N, J., Sept. 30th 1845." The improvement hereafter stated has no part or parcel with the different ones before named. This improvement is by John M. Carpenter of Auburn, Worcester Co., Mass., Oct. 14th 1845. It is the application of the dead or standing spindles, instead of the live spindles, as it is called in the Ring spinning, as first invented by "*Lamphear*" and improved by "*Mason*," and is the Ring spinning now common in this section of the country. The Ring spinning now in use has a spindle 15 inches long standing in a nice brass step at the bottom, and it has to pass through a tube or box 1 1-2 inches long. This has to be a nice fit; below this, on the spindle is a whur for the band to travis around to drive the spindle, and above the box before stated is a nicely fitted brass collar on the spindle by what is termed a left handed screw, and upon this collar rests the bobbin with two holes in the same for the pins in the bobbin to drop into and hold it in its place while the process of spinning and filling the bobbin.—It will be borne in mind that this long spindle and the bobbin while filling all has to be turned by a small band—which requires a good deal of power to operate it, and vigilant care to see that it is well oiled to have it work easy and nice, and is probably the most simple and rapid mode of Frame spinning of any in use, now, in this or any other country.

Now for the improvement of John M. Carpenter—in the place of his live long spindle as before stated he substituted a short dead or standing spindle 6 1-2 inches long. This stands in the middle rail (as I term it) in the frame and upon or around the spindle is a small hub 1 1-2 inches long, in this hub is a crease or grove cut for the band to rest in and around. The bobbin rests down upon the top of this hub and is there held by a small metallic pin in the bottom of the bobbin that fits into a hole in top of the hub—the bottom of this spindle where the bobbin revolves around is about the size of a common mule spindles, and at the top is much less. The band from the main cylinder is the centre of the frame passes around the hub, by this the power is applied direct to the bobbin. The bobbin turns around and the spindle stands still. By this improvement the speed can be increased one fourth as has been proved in this place on warp yarn of No. 20. The Yarn has no bobbin to drag along. The bobbin is drove rapid by reason of the band passing direct from the main driving or motive power to this hub which the bobbin rests upon. It will be recollected that the band that passes around the live 15 inch spindle has to turn the spindle and bobbin at the same time, and is subject to a large amount of friction, while mending up the threads that may break down, as the knee of the person tending the frame has to be borne up hard against the spindle to stop the same while the process of mending up the broken thread.

While on the improvement the finger is applied to the bottom of the bobbin and the raising it up a trifle it slips the pin before named out of the hole in the hub and the bobbin stands still while the process of mending up a broken thread; and by clapping the finger on the side of the hub, and pressing it tightly it will slacken the speed of the hub so much as to let the bobbin rest down and pass into its usual motion. There is no draft upon the thread as the bobbin takes it up as fast as it can be run off. The Traveller lays it around the bobbin. It also requires but little oil about the spindle on the improvement, while it requires a large quantity on the live spindle. It also dispenses with nine inches of the bottom of the live spindle which is of cast steel, and has to be fitted to the box and collar in a nice manner. This improvement is simplyfying the machine from what it was in its original and all of its improvements. I think no one will deny but what every application to a machine of any kind that will cause it to perform more work with less power and at the same time cost less to build it, and less labor to tend it, look better and is more neat and cleanly in all respects, but must say, that is an improvement worthy of consideration by all interested in the manufacture of cotton in our country. To sum up the whole, this improvement on the Ring spinning is the most economical and rapid spinning of warp Yarn on a common frame of any in this or any other country. Any person skeptical on this spinning can have the satisfaction of seeing with their own "*Eye*" by calling at the Stoweville Mill in this place and see the operation for themselves.

As it may not be uninteresting to your readers in connection with the above, I will give a brief sketch of "Stoweville" Manufacturing Establishment. It is situated in the town of Auburn, four and a half miles from the Railroad Depot, on Main st., Worcester, it consists of one brick building 100 feet long by 50 wide, 4 1-2 stories high. The machinery consists at present of 1 picker, 1 lapper, 16 double cards, 3 speeders of "*Duools'* patent" railway drawing, 11 spinning frames on warp yarn, "Ring spinning, 96 spindles each, in all 1,056 spindles on warp, 3 frames of 96 spindles each on filling, 2 mules of 396 spindles each, on filling in all 1080 spindles—on filling, total, 2136 spindles—60 looms all on 4-4 wide cloth, 2 dressers. The number of the yarn 20 warp and 21 filling, 60 picks to the inch. Yards per day 2050, weight 9 lbs. to 34 yards. Tenements for 21 families, 1 boarding house, 1 large store house for merchandize, 1 large building for a machine shop, blacksmith shop, barn and other buildings.

This establishment giving employment to about 72 persons, men, women and children. The location is southwest from Worcester Court House, and about half a mile from the depot in Auburn, of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and half a mile east of the Western Railroad. The main building is spacious enough for a large quantity more of machinery, of which the company are about to put in and put in operation in the course of the summer and fall. A. L. Ackley, Agent of the Stoweville Man. Co.

DEMAS TIFFANY.

"Stoweville," Auburn, Wor. co. May 25.

Condensed for the Northampton Democrat.

Congress.

Monday, May 25.

In the Senate Mr Dickenson presented the proceedings of the great war meeting in N. Y. city. He took occasion to make a few remarks in approbation of them.

On motion of Mr Rusk of Texas, the Senate took up, amended, and finally established a post route in Texas.

In the House Mr Brinkerhoff moved to suspend the rules, to allow him to offer a joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor, and the officers and men under his command, for their recent brilliant operations on the Rio Grande, and directing the President to give each soldier one month's pay over and above his present pay. The motion to suspend was carried, and the resolution received.

An amendment to provide for the support of sick and disabled seamen in the naval hospitals, was offered.

The motion to make the appropriation of $5000 was adopted.

Tuesday, May 26.

The Senate, on motion of Mr Dix, took up the bill for carrying on the war with Mexico.

The President sent the nomination of General Zachary Taylor, as Brevet Major General, in testimony of his brilliant services from the Rio Grande. It was *unanimously* confirmed.

In the House the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was debated.

Wednesday, May 27.

In the Senate the bill to increase the number of officers in the army was passed.

The Senate was engaged in Executive session in acting upon the nomination for the new rifle regiment. Most of the appointments have been confirmed, among others, Lieut. Fremont was made Lieut. Colonel.

In the Senate Mr Johnson of Louisiana, presented a resolution of the Louisiana Legislature, in favor of the General Government speedily providing to pay the volunteers to the army on the Rio Grande.

Mr Houston of Texas, introduced a joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor and his army, and that a suitable sword be presented to Gen. Taylor, by the President.

In the House, several bills from the Senate were taken up and appropriately referred.

Mr Stevens offered a resolution authorizing the clerk to purchase 10,000 copies of Emory's Map of Texas.

Friday, May 29.

In the Senate, Mr Hannegan's resolution, that Congress adjourn on the 20th of June, was discussed, and finally postponed till Monday, June 1. The Senate then adjourned to the same day.

In the House, Mr Burt of S. C., introduced a joint resolution, for the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses, three from each to visit and examine West Point, and to report upon the propriety and expediency of retaining or abolishing said institution.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr Hanlyn in the chair, and took up the Senate's bill to increase the number of paymasters in the army.

Saturday, May 30.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House the Private Calendar was taken up. After which the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union and resumed the consideration of the bill providing one additional Paymaster General, with three other Paymasters of the Army to the [illegible]

The lightning struck the [illegible] Wilbraham the other day, & [illegible]

such apportionment, shall be called by the selectmen of Chelsea, and holden in the town of Chelsea; and the selectmen of North Chelsea shall make a true list of persons belonging to that town, qualified to vote, at every such election, and deliver the same to the selectmen of the town of Chelsea, by whom the same shall be taken and used in the same manner as if it had been prepared by themselves.

Sec. 5. In case said towns should not agree in respect to a division of town paupers, town property, or town debts, or state or county taxes, the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Suffolk is hereby authorized to, and shall, upon petition of either town, appoint three competent and disinterested persons to hear the parties, and award thereon; and any award made by said three persons, or any two of them, and accepted by the said court, shall be final.

Sec. 6. Any justice of the peace in the county of Suffolk is hereby authorized to issue his warrant, directed to any principal inhabitant of said town of North Chelsea, requiring him to notify and warn the inhabitants thereof, qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet at the time and place therein appointed, for the purpose of choosing all such town officers as towns are by law authorized and required to choose at their annual meetings.

Section 7. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved by the Governor, March 19, 1846.

AN ACT concerning Hawkers and Pedlers.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: Sec. 1. From and after the first day of July next, every hawker, pedler, or petty chapman, or other person, going from town to town, from place to place, or from dwelling house to dwelling house in the same town, either on foot, or with one or more horses, or otherwise carrying for sale, any goods, wares or merchandize, or taking a residence in any town for that purpose, for a less time than one year, except as provided in the second section, or under a license granted as herein provided, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars for every offence. And that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to restrain sales at Public Auction, according to law.

Sec. 2. Any person may go about as aforesaid, selling and exposing to sale any fruits and provisions whatever, live animals, brooms, agricultural implements, fuel, newspapers, books or pamphlets, agricultural products of the United States, the products of his own family; but the sale of jewelry, wines, spirituous liquors, playing cards, indigo and feathers—as aforesaid, is hereby prohibited; *provided*, if the city council of any city shall authorize the mayor and aldermen of such city, or the inhabitants of any town shall authorize the selectmen of such town to restrain the sale, by minors, of any goods, wares or merchandize, the sale of which in the manner aforesaid is permitted in this section, such mayor and aldermen, or selectmen while such authority remains in force, may exercise, in the premises, all the powers they are by law authorized to exercise in relation to theatrical exhibitions and public shows; and any violation of such restraint, when the same shall be imposed by the regulations of said mayor and aldermen, or said selectmen, or any sale of the articles in question, without a license, where the same shall be required in exercise of the authority above granted, shall subject the persons guilty of the same to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars for every offence; *provided, further*, that no such restraint imposed, or license granted, shall remain in force beyond the term of office of those by whom the same was imposed or granted.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Commonwealth may grant a license to go about selling and exposing to sale, any goods, wares or merchandize, not prohibited in the second section, to any applicant, who shall file in his office a certificate, signed by a majority of the selectmen of any town, or the mayor of any city, in the Commonwealth, which certificate shall state that, to the best knowledge and belief of such mayor or selectmen, the applicant therein named is a citizen of the United States, and resides in such city or town, and is in good repute for morals and integrity. And the mayor or selectmen as aforesaid, before granting such certificate, shall require every such applicant to make oath that he is the person named therein, that he is a citizen of the United States, and is a resident of such city or town, which oath shall be certified by a justice of the peace, and accompany the certificate.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause to be inserted in every license, the names of such cities and towns as the applicant shall select, with the sum to be paid to the respective treasurers thereof, annexed, and shall receive from the applicant one dollar for each city or town so inserted; and any person so licensed is hereby authorized to sell, as aforesaid, any goods, wares or merchandize not prohibited in the second section, in any city or town mentioned in his license, upon first tendering to the treasurer thereof the sum stated to be due; and the treasurer of such city or town shall make a certificate on the face of the license, stating the sum so received. No license granted under this act shall be pleaded in bar to any complaint against the person licensed, if it be proved that he exposed to sale in any county, city or town mentioned in such license, any article not permitted or prohibited in the second section, prior to tendering to the treasurer thereof the sum required by this act, or in any county, city or town not mentioned in such license: *Provided*, that this act shall not be construed to require any person so licensed to pay the sum due to the treasurer of any county, city or town, before he is prepared to trade therein.

Sec. 5. Every person licensed under the foregoing sections, in addition to the sum payable to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall pay to the treasurer of each city or town mentioned in his license, the sums following: For every town containing not more than one thousand inhabitants, according to the U. States census next preceding the date of any license, three dollars. For every town containing more than one thousand and not more than two thousand inhabitants, six dollars. For every town containing more than two thousand and not more than three thousand inhabitants, eight dollars. For every town containing more than three thousand and not more than four thousand inhabitants, ten dollars. And for every town containing more than four thousand inhabitants, the sum shall be increased, in addition to ten dollars, one dollar for every one thousand inhabitants over four thousand contained therein; *provided*, that the sum to be paid to the treasurer of any city or town shall in no case exceed twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 6. Every license granted under this Act before the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, shall bear date on the first day of July next, and shall continue in force till the first day of January aforesaid and no longer, and the amount to be paid therefor shall be one half of any sums herein provided to be paid for a similar license for a year; and every license granted after the aforesaid first day of January, shall bear date on the first day of January of the year in which it is granted, and shall continue in force one year and no longer; and it shall not be lawful for any person to sell under any such license except the person licensed therein or named in a transfer of the same, as hereinafter provided. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a record of all licenses granted, with the number of each, the name and residence of the person licensed, and the counties, cities and towns mentioned therein, and also of all special State licenses. The treasurers of the counties, cities and towns shall severally keep records of all licenses upon which the sums provided in this act have been paid, with the number of each, the name and residence of the persons licensed, and the sums received thereon, and all such records shall be open for public inspection.

Sec. 7. In addition to the licenses authorized in the foregoing sections, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, upon the conditions required in the third section, may grant special State licenses, upon the payment, by the applicant, of one hundred dollars for each license; and the person so licensed shall be authorized to expose to sale any goods, wares or merchandize not prohibited in this act, in any city or town in this Commonwealth; and may also grant, as aforesaid, special county licenses, upon payment, by the applicant, of one dollar for each county mentioned therein; and the person so licensed shall be authorized to expose to sale, to any person within said counties, any tin, britannia, glass or wooden ware, of the manufactures of the United States, or any other wood wares or merchandize manufactured by himself or his employer, and not prohibited in this act, upon tendering to the treasurer of each county mentioned in said license, respectively, the sums following: For Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex and Worcester, each four dollars. For Norfolk, Berkshire, Hampden, Bristol and Plymouth, each three dollars. For Franklin, Hampshire and Barnstable, each two dollars. For Nantucket, one dollar, for Dukes one dollar. And the county treasurers, respectively, upon the receipt of any sum as aforesaid, shall certify thereon, to the face of the license, stating the amount so received.

Sec. 8. All sums paid to the Secretary of the Commonwealth under this act, shall be for the use of the Commonwealth; and all sums paid to the treasurer of any county, city or town, shall be for the use of the county, city or town so receiving the same. Any license granted under this act, upon proceedings had by the applicant, as provided in the third section, may be transferred by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the person to whom such license is transferred, shall be liable, in all respects, as if he were the person originally licensed.

Sec 9. Every person licensed as herein provided, shall post his name, residence and the number of his license in a conspicuous manner, upon his parcels or vehicle, and whenever such license is demanded of him by any selectman or justice of the peace, he shall forthwith exhibit it, and if he neglect or refuse to do so, shall be subject to the same penalty as if he were without a license; and this act, or a synopsis thereof, shall be printed on every license.

Sec. 10 The license of any person who shall be convicted of a violation of any provision of this act shall be void. Any person who shall counterfeit or forge a license, or who shall have a counterfeit or forged license in his possession, with the intent to utter or use the same as true, knowing it to be false and counterfeit, or who shall attempt to sell under a license which has expired, or is forfeited, or which was not granted to him, or which has not been transferred, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 11. The seventh and eighth sections of the thirty-fifth chapter of the Revised Statutes are hereby repealed. [Approved by the Governor, April 16, 1846.

AN ACT to set off a part of the town of Ipswich, and annex the same to the town of Boxford.

Be it enacted, &c. as follows: That the tract of land, containing about ten acres, heretofore situated in the town of Ipswich, in the County of Essex, lying northerly of the following described lines, viz: commencing at the westerly corner of Ipswich, at a stone marked "Ips. Top. Box.," in land of Isaac Hale, at the corners of Ipswich and Topsfield, at Boxford line, and thence running south, fifty-four degrees east, sixty-four rods and three links, to a bound stone between Ipswich and Topsfield, at a point northerly of the house of Elbridge S. Bixby; and thence, running north twenty-two degrees east, sixty-six rods and ten links, to a point on the present line between Ipswich and Boxford, with the inhabitants thereon, be set off from said town of Ipswich and annexed to said town of Boxford; and said inhabitants shall hereafter be considered inhabitants of Boxford, and shall there exercise and enjoy all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities, in like manner with the other inhabitants of said town of Boxford. Provided, that said land and the inhabitants thereon, shall be holden to pay all such taxes as have lawfully been assessed or granted by said town of Ipswich, in the same manner as they would have been holden, if this act had not been passed. [Approved by the Governor, March 7th, 1846.

AN ACT to establish the dividing line between the towns of Bridgewater and East Bridgewater.

Be it enacted, &c. as follows: Sec. 1. The dividing line between the towns of Bridgewater and East Bridgewater, in the County of Plymouth, is hereby established, as follows: Beginning at a stone monument, on the northerly side of the highway, near the dwelling-house of Lyman Willis, in West Bridgewater, on the line between the towns of East Bridgewater and West Bridgewater, thence, running south, sixty-five degrees and twenty-four minutes east, four hundred and forty-two rods, to a stone monument, on the line between said towns of East Bridgewater and Bridgewater, on the northerly side of the highway, leading from the dwelling-house of Caleb Mitchell to Joppa Village; thence, running south, eighty-five degrees and twenty minutes east, one hundred and eighty rods, to a stone monument, on the northerly side of the road, about one rod from the bridge, being a former angle of the town line, and from thence to Halifax line, as described and established by an Act passed the twenty-third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, establishing the dividing line between the said towns of Bridgewater and East Bridgewater; and the said line, as above described, shall forever hereafter be the dividing line between said towns.

Sec. 2. All the land lying on the southerly side of said line, which has heretofore constituted a part of the town of East Bridgewater, is hereby set off and annexed to the town of Bridgewater, and all persons residing on the land aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be inhabitants of said town of Bridgewater.

Sec. 3. All the land lying on the northerly side of said dividing line, which has heretofore constituted a part of the town of Bridgewater, is hereby set off and annexed to the town of East Bridgewater

Sec. 4. All persons who shall hereafter become chargeable as paupers to either of said towns of Bridgewater or East Bridgewater, whose legal settlement shall have been acquired on the territory set off by this act from the town of East Bridgewater to the town of Bridgewater, and who are not residents upon said territory at the time of passing this act, shall receive their support by the town of East Bridgewater; and all persons who shall hereafter become chargeable as paupers to either of said towns, whose legal settlement shall have been acquired on the territory set off by this act from the town of Bridgewater to the town of East Bridgewater, and who are not residents upon said territory at the time of passing this act, shall receive their support by the town of Bridgewater.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage. [Approved by the Governor, March 20th, 1846.

AN ACT to alter the times of holding the terms of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Hampshire.

Be it enacted, &c. as follows: Sec. 1. That portion of the fortieth section of the eighty-second chapter of the Revised Statutes, which provides that the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the County of Hampshire, shall be held on the fourth Monday of March and the third Mondays of August and November, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. There shall be a term of the Court of Common pleas within and for the County of Hampshire, on the third Monday in February, the first Monday of June, and the third Monday of October, annually.

Sec. 3. All writs, recognizances, continuances, or other proceedings, civil or criminal, returnable, or having reference to the third Monday of August next, shall be returned to, have day in, and be proceeded upon, at said term hereby established on the first Monday of June next.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage. [Approved by the Governor, April 7th, 1846.

AN ACT relating to the meetings of the County Commissioners in the County of Hampshire.

Be it enacted, &c. as follows: Sec 1. So much of the sixth section of the eighty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes, as relates to the meeting of the County Commissioners in the County of Hampshire, on the first Tuesday of June, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. There shall be a meeting of the County Commissioners in the County of Hampshire, on the Tuesday next after the second Monday of June, annually; and all petitions, notices, orders, returns, and other proceedings returnable, and having reference to the first Tuesday of June next, shall apply to, and be proceeded upon at the time herein fixed for holding the June meeting.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage. [Approved by the Governor, April 15th, 1846.

RESOLVE in relation to the granting of permits to cut down timber on the public lands.

Resolved, That the Land Agent be directed to suspend the granting of permits to cut down timber on the lands situated on the River St. John, and its tributary streams. Provided, that if it shall be necessary for the prevention of trespasses, the Land Agent is authorized to grant a limited number of permits, not exceeding one for any one township. [Approved by the Governor, April 11th, 1846.

RESOLVE authorizing the Land Agent to sell lands in certain cases.

Resolved, That the Land Agent be authorized and directed to make a further sale of lands heretofore sold by this Commonwealth, in those cases where notes taken for the said lands were due in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, or before that year, and remain unpaid. Provided, That the Land Agent shall first give notice to the delinquent purchasers of the said lands, either by writing, where the parties are known, or by publication made once a month for three months, in one or more of the public newspapers in each of the States of Maine and Massachusetts, of the passage of this Resolve, and that the said delinquent purchasers shall fail to pay their said notes to the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, on or before the first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven; in which case, the said Treasurer is directed to cancel or deliver up the said notes to the makers thereof. [Approved by the Governor, March 2d, 1846.

AN ACT to establish the dividing line between the towns of Hatfield and Williamsburg.

Be it enacted, &c. as follows: Sec. 1. The dividing line between the towns of Williamsburg and Hatfield, in the County of Hampshire, shall commence at the southeast angle of the town of Williamsburg, at a point fifty-five rods and seventeen links in a direction nearly east from a stone monument on the west side of Horse Mountain road, on the line between the towns of Northampton and Williamsburg, and shall thence run north eleven degrees and thirty minutes east, to the south line of the town of Whately.

Sec. 2. All the land lying on the west side of the line above described, which heretofore constituted part of the town of Hatfield, is hereby set off and annexed to the town of Williamsburg, and all the land lying on the east side of the said line, which heretofore was within the town of Williamsburg, is hereby set off and annexed to the town of Hatfield.

Sec. 3. All persons residing on the lands aforesaid, shall be deemed to be inhabitants of the town to which the said lands are respectively annexed, and shall be entitled to all the civil and political rights and privileges therein, that they enjoyed as inhabitants of the town from which the said lands are severed.

Sec. 4. The town of Williamsburg shall be liable for the support of all poor persons who are now, or shall hereafter become, chargeable upon the town of Hatfield, and who have derived their legal settlement from the ownership of, or residence upon, any land which is hereby set off to said town, in the same manner and to the same extent as the town of Hatfield is now, and would continue to be, liable, if this act had not passed.

Sec. 5 The inhabitants of the town of Williamsburg shall, hereafter, pay to the town of Hatfield, such proportion of all County and State taxes, as shall be assessed upon the town of Hatfield, for the lands and estate hereby set off from said town, and annexed to Williamsburg; such proportion to be ascertained and determined by the town valuation, made in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Sect. 6. An Act entitled "An Act to establish the dividing line between the towns of Hatfield and Williamsburg," passed on the fourteenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, is hereby repealed.

Sect. 7. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

March 19th, 1846. Approved by the Governor.

AN ACT providing for a recompense to Prosecutors and Officers in certain cases.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. Upon any conviction of the offence of forging, or making any false or counterfeit certificate, bill or note, in the similitude of any certificate, bill or note issued by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, or any commissioner or other officer authorized by law to issue the same for any debt of this Commonwealth, or any bank bill or promissory note issued by or for any bank or banking company established in this state, or in any of the United States, or for the offence of counterfeiting any gold or silver coin current, by law or usage, in this Commonwealth, or for the offence of possessing, with intent to utter as true, or of knowingly uttering as true, any such false and counterfeit certificate, bill, note, or coin as aforesaid, and also upon any conviction of having in possession, materials, tools, plates, dies, moulds, or implements, designed and adapted for counterfeiting such coin and bank bills, purporting to be issued by such banks as aforesaid, and also upon forfeiture by persons prosecuted for any of the offences aforesaid, of any recognizance for their appearance to answer to the same, the court before which such conviction may be had, or where the record of such recognizance may be, may order a meet recompense to the prosecutor, and also to the officer who has secured and kept the evidence of the offence, not exceeding their actual expenses, with a reasonable allowance for their time and trouble, to be paid by the county treasurer, and charged by him to the Commonwealth; provided, that where recognizances are forfeited as aforesaid, the amount to be paid in any case, shall not exceed the amount received by the Commonwealth thereon.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage. [Approved by the Governor, March 21, 1846.

AN ACT to establish the boundary line between Lunenburg and Shirley.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: The boundary line between the town of Lunenburg, in the County of Worcester, and the town of Shirley, in the County of Middlesex, from an established monument at the southeast corner of Lunenburg and the southwest corner of Shirley, to an established monument at the southeast corner of Townsend, shall be confirmed and established as a straight line; provided that the dwelling house of Jacob Harrington, now supposed to be standing upon the line aforesaid, and the occupants thereof, for all purposes, shall be considered within the town of Lunenburg, so long as said building shall remain on said line. [Approved by the Governor, March 3, 1846.

AN ACT to establish Teachers' Institutes.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Sec. 1. Whenever reasonable assurance shall be given to the Board of Education, that a number not less than seventy teachers of common schools shall desire to assemble for the purpose of forming a Teachers' Institute, and to remain in session for a period not less than ten working days, the said Board, by a committee of their body or by their secretary, or, in case of his inability, by such person or persons as they may delegate, shall appoint a time and place for said meeting, make suitable arrangements therefor, and give due notice thereof.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of rooms, fires, lights, attendance, or other necessary charges, and for procuring teachers and lectures for said Institute, the said Board, their secretary, or other person or persons, duly appointed by them, may draw upon the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, for a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars for any one Institute, from such funds as may be in the Treasury, under the general warrant of the Governor for said purpose.

Sec. 3. To meet the expenses aforesaid the Governor is hereby authorised to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer, for a sum not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, to be taken from the capital of the School Fund, and to remain in the Treasury subject to the drafts provided for in the second section of this bill. [Approved by the Governor, March 12, 1846.

AN ACT concerning Annual Returns of Savings Banks and Institutions for Savings.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Sec. 1. The Treasurer of every Savings Bank and Institution for Savings, shall, as often as once in every year, make return of the state thereof, as it was at the close of business on the last Saturday of some preceding month, to be designated by the Governor, which return shall be made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, within fifteen days after an order to that effect; and said return shall specify the following particulars, namely: Place where located; Name of Corporation; Number of Depositors; Amount of Deposits; Public Funds, stating amount of each; Loans on Public Funds, stating amount on each; Invested in Bank Stock, stating amount on each; Loans on Bank Stock, stating amount on each; Deposits in Banks bearing interest, stating amount in each; Loans on Railroad stock, stating amount on each; Invested in Real Estate; Loans on Mortgage of Real Estate; Loans to County or Town; Loans on Personal Security; Cash on hand; Rate and amount of ordinary dividend for last year; Average annual per cent. of dividends of last five years; Annual Expenses of the Institution; all of which shall be certified and sworn to by the Treasurer; and five or more of the Trustees or Managers of the Corporation shall also certify and make oath that the said return is correct, according to their best knowledge and belief.

Sec. 2. Blank forms of such returns shall be furnished to every such corporation by the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and he shall prepare suitable yearly abstracts thereof, and lay the same before the Legislature.

Sec. 3. The eighty-second and eighty-third sections of the thirty-sixth chapter of the Revised Statutes are repealed. [Approved by the Governor, March 7, 1846.

AN ACT to change the Name of the Persons therein mentioned.

Ruth Castles may take the name of Ruth Cobb; Henry Castles may take the name of Charles Henry Cobb; Thomas Coffin Amory may take the name of Thomas C. Amory; Sylvia Fellows Mudget may take the name of Sylvia Fellows Thomas; George B. Kehew may take the name of George B. Appleton; Nathaniel Baker may take the name of Henry Smith Baker; Albert Callender may take the name of Charles Albert Callender; William Sewall Murphy minor son of Widow Sarah L. Pool, may take the name of William Sewall; Samuel Hutchinson Parkhurst may take the name of Julius Thorn Parkhurst; George Vincer may take the name of Edwin Vincer Wiech; Mary Whitten may take the name of Mary Wilbur; Caroline Maria Haynes, minor, may take the name of Caroline Maria Crane; Joseph Joost may take the name of Joseph Joost Hewes; William Gray may take the name of William Chandler Gray; Josiah Bates may take the name of Josiah Winslow Bates; Stephen Briant Stephenson may take the name of Briant Stephenson; Lewis Clark may take the name of George Lewis Clark; Dolly Miller may take the name of Eliza May Miller; Henry Foster may take the name of Henry Haven Foster; William Cowen Alexander Gault may take the name of William Gault; Maria Cloutman may take the name of Maria Brown; Eliza Daws Cloutman may take the name of Eliza Daws Brown; Joseph Henry Towne may take the name of Joseph Hardy Towne; Thomas Sawyer may take the name of Oliver Thomas Sawyer; John Bottum may take the name of John Bottume; also, John Bottum, Junior, minor son of John Bottum, may take the name of John Bottume, Junior; Elizabeth Hale Rowell may take the name of Elizabeth Hale; also, that her minor children, Elizabeth Christiana, Mena Douglas, Gertrude Corriana, and Howard Augustus, may severally take the surname of Hale; Caroline S. Thwing may take the name of Elizabeth Barnes Thwing; William Rice may take the name of William Adams Rice; Elizabeth Cushing may take the name of Elizabeth Lane Cushing; Abby Tryphenia Knox, adopted daughter of George A. Parish, may take the name of Abby Tryphenia Parish; Peter Pearce Hutchinson may take the name of Pearce Hutchins; Almira Gilpatrick may take the name of Almira Gill; William Davenport Irish may take the name of William Davenport: also, his family, Deborah, Sarah Frances, William, George Edward, John Henry, Benjamin Franklin, may severally take the surname of Davenport; Jesse Ross Rhoades may take the name of Jesse Rhoades Mayo;—severally of the City of Boston, all of the County of Suffolk. James Hambleton Hill may take the name of Horace Lane Hill; Francis Ashton Monarch may take the name of Francis Monarch Ashton; Theodore Monarch may take the name of Theodore Ashton; Harriot Webb may take the name of Harriot Northey Webb;—severally of the City of Salem. George Gordon Murphy may take the name of George Gordon Mosely; Lydia Gordon Murphy may take the name of Lydia Amanda Mosely; Mary Elizabeth Murphy, minor, may take the name of Mary Elizabeth Susannah Mosely; Geo. Francis Murphy, minor, may take the name of George Francis Mosely; James Blackey may take the name of James Blackey Dennison; Edward Newell Gibson may take the name of Edward Sylvanus Newhall; Anna G. Shove, minor, may take the name of Anna S. Johnson; Gilbert Boyce, junior, may take the name of Gilbert Russell Boyce; Elijah Hedding Alley may take the name of Freeman Alley, severally of the town of Lynn. William McConnell, of Georgetown, may take the name of William Corliss; Thomas L. Lucy may take the name of George Hudson; Elizabeth P. Lucy, (his wife,) may take the name of Lucy Hudson; John W. Lucy, Helen L. Lucy, Martha J. Lucy, and Charles T. Lucy, their minor children, may take the surname of Hudson; Samuel Miller Somes, may take the name of Alvan Moroni Monteith, severally of the town of Bradford. Adaline Mears Brown, of Ipswich, may take the name of Abby Ann Brown; Hipsabeth P. Wiggin, of the town of Danvers, may take the name of Elizabeth P. Wiggin; William Pousland may take the name of William Pousland Friend; Nancy Stephens Pousland may take the name of Nancy Stephens Friend; James Hill Pousland, minor, may take the name of James Hill Friend, severally of the town of Beverly. Polly Smith, of Salisbury, may take the name of Mary Jane Smith; Charles Morris Chace, of Newburyport, minor, may take the name of Edwin Bailey Chace; Jonathan Andrew, of Salem, may take the name of John Andrew; Benjamin Harris Saunders, of Rowley, a minor, may take the name of Amos Joseph Saunders; Abigail Pike, a minor, daughter of True Pike, of Salisbury, may take the name of Mary Abigail Pike; Jeremiah Farnham, a minor, of Andover, may take the name of Charles Farnham, all of the county of Essex. Augustus Fitzanbut Richards, of Natick, minor, may take the name of George Fuller; John Franklin Nealy, of Wayland, may take the name of Franklin Foster; Mary S. Nealy, of Wayland, may take the name of Mary Foster; John Ingalls Wiley, of South Reading, minor, may take the name of Elmer Alonzo Willis; Henry McIntire, of Reading, may take the name of Henry Clay; Elizabeth Jane Donahoe, of Lowell, minor, may take the name of Lydia Anna Nealy; Leander Shelton, of Cambridge, may take the name of Leander Lincoln; Mary C. Shelton, of Cambridge, may take the name of Mary C. Lincoln; also, Sarah E. Shelton, Martha J. Shelton, Henry C. Shelton, Mary E. R. Shelton, and Angeline C. Shelton, may severally take the surname of Lincoln; Roxana B. Davis, of Cambridge, may take the name of Anna B. Davis; James Western Babcock, of Framingham, may take the name of James Austin Elliot; Caroline Lucinda Beck, adopted daughter of James M. Beal, of Natick, may take the name of Caroline Lucinda Beal; Oliver Rice, of Sudbury, may take the name of Oliver Richard Rice; James Whitting, of Charlestown, may take the name of James Henry Whitting; Comfort Harriet Corson, of Lowell, may take the name of Helen Marr Corson; Philip Coverty, of Brighton, may take the name of Edward Marshall Abbott; Frederick Buckingham, minor, of Cambridge, may take the name of Frederick Alexander Buckingham; George Washington Aiken, of Watertown, may take the name of Cerrus Imus Aiken; George Fuller, of Newton, may take the name of Charles Jeremiah Fuller; Eliza Jane Nickerson, minor, adopted daughter of William and Caroline M. Howe, of Lowell, may take the name of Eliza Auburn Howe; Gamaliel Bradford, of Charlestown, may take the name of Alden Howard Bradford; Mary Miller, of Holliston, minor, may take the name of Mary Jones Miller; Julia Ann Caine, the wife of Henry Caine, of Woburn, who has taken the surname of Wendell, may now take the surname of Wendell; also, his daughter, Luella Bell Caine, may take the name of Julia Ann Wendell; Mary Cornell, of Framingham, may take the name of Clara Hemmenway; Charles Watkins, adopted son of William Wight, of Holliston, may take the name of Charles Winthrop Wight; Adolphus C. Sebatt, of Lowell, may take the name of Charles Thompson; Lydia Richardson, of Chelmsford, may take the name of Lydia Richardson Warren; Anna S. Green, of Holliston, may take the name of Ann Smith; Theophilus Bigelow, of Holliston, may take the name of Richard Bigelow; George L. Avery, of Malden, may take the name of Jamie Conant Austin; Guy Slade Burroughs, of Sudbury, may take the name of George Burroughs; Dolly D. Brown, of Stoneham, may take the name of Mary D. Brown; John Aloysius Hanner, of Somerville, a minor, adopted son of George W. Beck, may take the name of John Aloysius Beck; Daniel Forbes, of Charlestown, may take the name of Daniel H. Forbes; Emily Amelia Winship, a minor daughter of Jonathan Winship, of Brighton, may take the name of Amelia Merriam Winship; Levi Bartlett Thyng, of Lowell, may take the name of Levi Bartlett Tyng, all of the county of Middlesex.

Eleazer Allen Battell, of the town of Worcester, may take the name of Allen E. Battell; Lemuel Newton, of Hardwick, may take the name of Samuel Home Allen; John Wetherell, Junior, of Oxford, may take the name of John Walcott Wetherell; Mahala Hoit, of Milford, may take the name of Mahala Hoit Cook; Desire Goddard, wife of Elisha Goddard, of the town of Princeton, may take the name of Sarah Desire Goddard; Amanda Zurah Stewart, of Upton, may take the name of Amanda Zurah Webster; Eliza Ann Pratt, of Worcester, may take the name of Eliza Ann Brewer; Davis Sylvester Clark, of Royalston, minor, may take the name of David Sylvester Brown; Harvey Allen, of Princeton, may take the name of Harvey Wilbur Allen; Persis Elizabeth Weld, of Charlton, may take the name of Elizabeth Weld; Antoinette G. York, of Upton, may take the name of Jane Maria Walker; Charles Smith Straw, of Worcester, may take the same of Charles Smith Lee; John Waldo Lincoln, of Worcester, counsellor at law, may take the name of Edward Winslow Lincoln; Algernon S. Crawford, of Barre, may take the name of Algernon S. Butler; Julia Sophronia Ruble, adopted daughter of Simon Hubbard, of Holden, may take the name of Julia Caroline Hubbard; Joshua L. Knight, of Leicester, may take the name of Charles S. Knight, all of the county of Worcester. Henry Graves, of Northampton, may take the name of Henry Graves Moore; Cyrus M. Bartlett, of Worthington, may take the name of Cyrus M. Parsons; Sedate Manly Thayer, of Northampton, may take the name of Manly Sedate Thayer; Edward McIntire, of Springfield, may take the name of Edward West; Sarah Burnell, of Northampton, may take the name of Sarah Burnell Breck; Medad Russell Wright, of Easthampton, may take the name of Russell Medad Wright; John Smith, of Amherst, may take the name of Hervey John Smith; Lewis Joy, of Amherst, may take the name of Lewis Everett Joy, all of the county of Hampshire. Mary Taft, of Springfield, county of Hampden, adopted daughter of Edward M. Joy, may take the name of Lilian Almeria Joy; Elizabeth Antoinette Chase, adopted daughter of Henry R. Vaille, of Springfield, may take the name of Elizabeth Pitman Vaille; Alonzo Stearns, of Williamsburg, may take the name of Alonzo Lysander Stearns, all of the county of Hampden. Oliver Death, of Wendell, may take the name of Oliver Davis: Sally Death, of Wendall, may take the name of Sally Davis; also their children, viz. William S., Eliza, Oliver, Mary E., Benjamin, Royal Francis, Hannah Jane, Sarah Ann, Eliza Sophronia, may severally take the surname of Davis; John Sumner Mudge, of Northfield, may take the name of John Green Mudge; Sabra Willis Carlton, of Buckland, minor, may take the name of Sabra Maranda Carlton; William Dwight Monk, of Deerfield, may take the name of William Dwight; Candace M. Master, of Buckland, may take the name of Candace Carr Howard; Daniel Sweetland, of Bernardston, adopted son of Richard Montague, may take the name of Daniel Richard Montague; Wealthy Minerva Roxana Trask, may take the name of Wealthy Roxana Cowles; also her two minor children, Sarah Maria and George Evans, may severally take the surname of Cowles; Leander Morton, of Whately, may take the name of Leander Lincoln Morton, all of the county of Franklin. King Williams, of Stockbridge, to take the name of King Sacket Williams; Charity Johnson, of Becket, may take the name of Charity Whittemore, all of the county of Berkshire. William Leland, of Roxbury, may take the name of William Sherman Leland; Edward Gill, of Quincy, may take the name of Edward Howard Gill; Lafayette Whitney, of Braintree, may take the name of Lewis Lafayette Whitney; Mary T. Fisher, of Franklin, may take the name of Mary Thurston; Harlow Whitney, Junior, of Wrentham, may take the name of Gustavus H. Whitney; Augustine Joshua Bryant, of Milton, may take the name of Augustus Bryant; Ferdinand Clark, of Roxbury, may take the name of Ferdinand Nimrod Clark; Josephine Friendham Wright, adopted daughter of J. W. Parkhurst, of Dedham, may take the name of Mary Josephine Parkhurst; Margaret Howe Brown, of Dorchester, may take the name of Margaret Howe, all of the county of Norfolk. John Wilson, of Fall River, may take the name of John Yates Wilson; Jonathan Soule, of Westport, may take the name of Jonathan P. Soule; Oren Bassett, of Taunton, may take the name of Oren Larned Bassett; Sarah Brown, of Norton, minor, may take the name of Sarah Hunt; William Armstrong Dobson, of Taunton, may take the name of William Armstrong; Eliphalet Robbins, second, of New Bedford, minor, may take the name of Eliphalet Howe Robbins; Mary Macomber of Westport, may take the name of Mary G. Macomber; Richard F. Merchant, of New Bedford, may take the name of Richard F. Merchent; Oliver Perry Coggshall, of Pawtucket, a minor, and adopted son of David R. Sprague, may take the name of Oliver Coggshall Sprague, all of the county of Bristol. Nathan Chandler McLauthlen, may take the name of Nathan Chandler; Elijah Lamb, of Abington, may take the name of Elijah Gay Morris; Rosella Ford Hatch, of Marshfield, minor daughter of David P. Hatch, may take the name of Mary Dyke Ames Hatch; Ellis P. Richards, of North Bridgewater, adopted child of Lyman Clark, may take the name of William Ellis Clark; also Sarah A. Richards, adopted child of Lyman Clark, may take the name of Caroline Augusta Clarke; Olive W. Faunce, of North Bridgewater, may take the name of Ellen Maria Faunce; Ebenezer D. Trickey, of Chatham, may take the name of Ebenezer D. Trakez; Patience Jane Trickey, his wife, may take the name of Patience Jane Trakez; Hester Ann R. Trickey, a minor daughter, may take the name of Hester Ann R. Trakez; Charles Henry Hall, of Marshfield, may take the name of Charles Henry Austin, all of the county of Plymouth. Ruthy Chase, wife of Lysander Chase, of Yarmouth, may take the name of Ruth Chase; Jonathan Franch Whorf, of Provincetown, may take the name of Charles Francis Whorf; Polly Bassett Fairfield, of Yarmouth, may take the name of Mary Basset Fairfield; Tabitha Atwood, of Brewster, may take the name of Abby Atwood; Marshall Underwood, of Dennis, may take the name of Marshall Sears Underwood; Mary Helan Wixson, of Dennis, minor, may take the name of Susan Helan Wixson; Joseph Baker, a minor, of Dennis, may take the name of Joseph Kelly Baker, all of the county of Barnstable. Moses Starbuck, a minor son of Widow Mary Ann Starbuck, of Nantucket, may take the name of Albert Wilson Starbuck, county of Nantucket; and the several persons before named, from and after the passing of this act, shall be known and called by the names which by this act they are respectively allowed to assume, as aforesaid, and the same shall hereafter be considered as their only proper and legal names.

Approved by the Governor, April 16, 1846.

AN ACT ceding to the United States jurisdiction over George's Island, Lovell's Island, and Governor's Island, in the harbor of Boston.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Sec. 1. Jurisdiction is hereby granted and ceded to the United States, over two islands in Boston harbor, known as George's Island and Lovell's Island, upon the former of which the United States are erecting works of fortification, known as Fort Warren.

Sec. 2. The consent of this commonwealth is hereby granted to the United States to purchase an island in the harbor of Boston, called Governor's Island, for the purpose of erecting thereon forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings; the evidence of the purchase aforesaid to be entered and recorded in the Registry of Deeds, in the county of Suffolk and commonwealth of Massachusetts; and the jurisdiction over the said Governor's Island is hereby granted and ceded to the United States: Provided always, and the cession and consent aforesaid are granted upon the express condition, that this commonwealth shall retain a concurrent jurisdiction with the United States in and over the islands aforesaid, so far as that all civil processes and such criminal processes as may issue under the authority of this commonwealth against any person or persons charged with crimes committed without the said islands, may be executed therein, in the same way and manner as though this cession and consent had not been made and granted.

Sec. 3. This property over which jurisdiction is granted by this act shall be exonerated and discharged from all taxes and assessments which may be laid or assessed under the authority of this commonwealth, while the said islands shall remain the property of the United States, and shall be used for the purposes intended by this act.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage. [Approved by the Governor, February 7th, 1846.]

AN ACT concerning the City of Boston.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: Sec. 1. All and singular the acts and doings of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Boston, or of the chairman thereof, during the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, purporting to have been official acts and doings on behalf of said city in the absence of the Mayor thereof, and which might have been legally done and performed by said Mayor alone, or by said Mayor and Aldermen together, whether in relation to any deeds, leases or agreements, indentures or assurances, drafts on the city treasury, or any other matter or thing within the official powers and duties of the said Mayor alone, or said Mayor and Aldermen together, and

PALMER SENTINEL.
EXTRA.

PALMER DEPOT, MASS., JUNE 3, 1846.

STATE LAWS.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

AN ACT concerning Bonds given on dissolving attachments.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Before any bond shall be approved pursuant to the twentieth section, of the one hundred and sixty-third chapter of the statutes of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, the person whose goods or estate shall be attached, or some one in his behalf, shall make application in writing to some of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, or Court of Common Pleas, for that purpose; which application shall contain the names and places of residence of the person or persons to be proposed as surety or sureties; and notice shall be given to the plaintiff in the action on which the attachment shall be made, or his attorney, of the time and place of hearing upon such application, and the time shall be given, and notice shall be served in the manner provided in the ninety-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes, for notice to the adverse party, of the time of taking depositions: provided always, that the attaching creditor or his attorney may in writing waive such notice, or consent to an approval of any such bond before the expiration of the aforesaid time. [Approved by the Governor, March 18, 1846.]

AN ACT providing for the appointment of assayers of ores and metals.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: Sec. 1. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, may appoint one or more suitable persons to be assayers of ore and metals, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of each assayer, to assay such ores and metals as may be offered to him for assay, and to give a certificate therefor, for which service he shall be paid a reasonable compensation by the person procuring such assay to be made. [Approved by the Governor, March 18, 1846.

AN ACT concerning Marriage and Divorce.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: Whenever a marriage is supposed to be void, or the validity thereof is doubted, for any cause other than those enumerated in the first and second sections of the seventy-sixth chapter of the Revised Statutes, and good cause for such supposition and doubt shall be made to appear upon the examination of the party applying for relief, or upon other evidence exhibited to the Court having jurisdiction in case of divorce, the party so applying may, by leave of such Court, file a libel for annulling the same, and the same proceedings shall be had thereupon, as are provided in said chapter and by any laws now existing, or that may hereafter be enacted touching divorce for the causes mentioned in said sections, and upon due proof of the nullity of the marriage, it shall be declared void by sentence of divorce or nullity. [Approved by the Governor, April 8, 1846.

AN ACT for the suppression of Horse Racing.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: Sec 1. All racing, running, trotting or pacing of any horse, or other animal of the horse kind, for any bet or wager of money or other valuable thing, or for any purse or stake made within this Commonwealth, and all persons aiding or abetting the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the common jail, not exceeding one year, or by both; such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court. [Approved by the Governor, April 8th, 1846.

AN ACT concerning proceedings in Criminal Cases.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: No complaint or indictment against any person for any misdemeanor, shall hereafter be stayed, or any recognizance taken, or any commitment made in such case, be discharged or superseded under the provisions of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sections of the one hundred and thirty fifth chapter, or the twenty-seventh section of the Revised Statutes, if the offence charged in said complaint or indictment shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison. [Approved by the Governor, April 8, 1846.

AN ACT concerning the collection of Taxes.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: Sec. 1. Any share or interest of any stockholder in any corporation that is or may be incorporated under the authority of this Commonwealth, may be seized and sold for the neglect or refusal of such stockholder to pay his taxes.

Sec. 2. Such seizure may be made by leaving with any officer of said corporation, with whom a copy of a writ may by law be left when the share of a stockholder is attached on mesne process, an attested copy of the warrant with a certificate thereon under the hand of the collector, setting forth the sum which such stockholder is to pay as his tax, and that upon his neglect or refusal to pay said tax, he has seized said share or interest.

Sec. 3. The sale of such share or interest shall be made in the manner, and subject to the rules prescribed by law for the sale of goods by collectors of taxes in like cases.

Sec. 4. The provisions of the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of the ninety-seventh chapter of the Revised Statutes, respecting sales on execution, shall apply to sales made under the provisions of this act. [Approved by the Governor, April 8, 1846.

AN ACT relating to Railroad Corporations.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: Sec. 1. The annual report now by law required to be made by the Directors of the several Railroad Corporations within this Commonwealth, shall, hereafter, contain full information in relation to the following items, to wit:

FORM OF RAILROAD RETURN TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Capital stock, $——
Increase of capital since last report.
Capital paid in since last report.
Total amount of capital paid in.
Funded debt, per last report.
" " paid since last report.
" " increase of since last report.
Total present amount of floating debt.
" " " of funded and floating debt.
Average rate of interest per annum on do.

Cost of Road and Equipment.

For graduation and Masonry, per last report.
" " " " paid during the last year.
Total amount expended for graduation and masonry.
For bridges, per last report.
" " paid during the past year.
Total amount expended for bridges.
For superstructure, including iron, per last report.
" " " " paid during the past year.
Total amount expended for superstructure, including iron.
For stations, buildings and fixtures, as per last report.
" " " " paid during the past year.
Total amount expended for stations, buildings and fixtures.
For land, land damages and fences, per last report.
" " " " paid during the past year.
Total amount expended for land, land damages and fences.
For locomotives, per last report.
" " paid during the past year.
Total amount expended for locomotives.
For passenger and baggage cars, per last report.
" " " " paid during past year.
Total am't expended for passenger and baggage cars.
For merchandize cars, per last report.
" " " paid during the past year.
Total amount expended for merchandize cars.
For engineering and other expenses, per last report.
" " " " paid during past y'r.
Total amount expended for engineering and other expenses.
Total cost of road and equipment.

Characteristics of Road.

Length of road.
" of single track.
" of double track.
" of branches owned by the company, stating whether they have a single or double track.
Weight of rail per yard in main road.
" " " in branch roads.
Maximum grade, with its length in main road.
" " " " in branch roads.
Total rise and fall in main road.
" " " in branch roads.
Shortest radius of curvature, with length of curve in main road.
" " " " " " " in branch roads.
Total degrees of curvature in main road.
" " " in branch roads.
Total length of straight line in main road.
" " " " " in branches.
Aggregate length of truss bridges.
Whole length of Road unfinished on both sides.

Doings during the year.

Miles run by passenger trains.
" " freight "
" " other "
Total miles run.
Number of passengers carried in the cars.
" " " one mile.
" tons merchandize carried in the cars.
" " " " one mile.
Number of passengers carried one mile, to and from other roads.
" " carried one mile, to and from other roads
Average rate of speed adopted for passenger trains, including stops.
Average rate of speed adopted for freight trains, including stops.
Estimated weight in tons of passenger trains, including engine and tender, but not including passengers, hauled one mile.
do. tons of merchandize trains, including engine and tender, but not including freight, hauled one mile.

Expenditures for Working the Road.

For repairs of road, maintenance of way, exclusive of wooden truss bridges, and renewals of iron.
" repairs of truss bridges.
" renewals of iron, including laying down.
" wages of switch men, gate keepers and flag men.
" removing ice and snow.
" repairs of fences, gates, houses for flag men, gate keepers, switch men, tool houses.
Total for maintenance of way.

Motive Powers.

For repairs of locomotives.
" new locomotives, to cover depreciation.
" repairs of passenger cars.
" new passenger cars, to cover depreciation.
" repairs of merchandize cars.
" new merchandize cars to cover depreciation.
" repairs of gravel and other cars.
Total for maintenance of motive power.

Miscellaneous.

For fuel and oil.
" salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to passenger department.
" salaries, wages and incidental expenses, chargeable to freight department.
" gratuities and damages.
" taxes and insurance.
" ferries.
" repairs and station buildings, aqueducts, fixtures, furniture.
" interest.
" amount paid other companies in tolls for passengers and freight carried on their road, specifying each company.
" amount paid other companies, as rent for the use of their roads, specifying each company.
" salaries of President, Treasurer, Superintendent, law expenses, office expenses of the above officers, and all other expenses not included in any of the foregoing items.

Income during the year.

For passengers:—
1. On main road exclusively, including branch owned by Co.
2. To and from other roads, specifying what.
For freight:—
1. On main road and branches owned by Company.
2. To and from other connecting roads.
U. S. mails.——Rents.
Total income. $——
Net earnings after deducting expenses.

Dividends.

Surplus not divided.
" last year.
Total surplus.
Estimated depreciations beyond the renewals, viz:
Roads and bridges.
Buildings.
Engines and cars.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall furnish a table, prepared in conformity with the provisions of the foregoing section, to every such railroad corporation, in the month of November, annually.

Sec. 3. Such annual return shall also state whether any fatal accident or serious injury has occurred to any passenger or other person, upon any railroad in reference to which such return is made, during the period covered by said report; and, if so, the cause of such accident or injury, and the circumstances under which it occurred.

Sect. 4. If the Directors of any Railroad Corporation shall find it impracticable to return all the items in detail required by this act, they shall, in the next annual return, state the reasons why such details cannot be given. [Approved by the Governor, April 16th, 1846.

AN ACT concerning Usury.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: Sec. 1. Whenever in any action brought on any contract or assurance for the payment of money hereafter made it shall appear that a greater rate of interest has been directly or indirectly reserved, taken or received, than is allowed by law, the defendant shall recover his full costs, and the plaintiff shall forfeit threefold the amount of the interest unlawfully reserved or taken, and no more.

Sec. 2. Whenever a greater rate of interest than is allowed by law, shall hereafter be paid, the party paying the same may recover back threefold the amount of the lawful interest so paid, and no more.

Sec. 3. So much of the second and third sections of the thirty-fifth chapter of the Revised Statutes, as is inconsistent with this act, is hereby repealed. [Approved by the Governor, April 8th, 1846.

AN ACT concerning the dedication of Public Ways, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: Sec. 1. No way heretofore opened and dedicated to the public use and not already become a public way, and no way hereafter opened and dedicated to the public use, shall become chargeable upon any city or town, unless such ways shall be laid out and established by such city or town in the manner prescribed by the statutes of this Commonwealth.

Sec 2. It shall be the duty of the Mayor and Aldermen of each city, and of the selectmen of each town in this Commonwealth, and they are hereby authorized and required, whenever and so long as the public safety may demand it, to direct and cause the entrances of all the ways aforesaid, entering on and uniting with any existing public way, or by other sufficient means to caution the public against entering upon such ways.

Sec. 3. In case any city or town shall not close up the entrances to the ways aforesaid, or give other sufficient notice that the same are dangerous, such city or town so neglecting, shall be liable for any damages arising from any defects therein, in the same manner as if such ways were duly laid out and established.—[Approved by the Governor, April 9, 1846.

AN ACT for the payment of the wages and deposites of married women.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: Sec. 1. In all cases where married women shall hereafter by their own labor earn wages, payment may be made to them for the same.

Sec. 2. The receipt of any married woman for the payment of money, deposited by her before or after marriage, shall be a valid discharge to any individual, or Savings Bank, or institution for savings making payment; *provided*, that nothing in this act contained, shall affect the right of any creditor of the husband of said married woman, to attach the same. [Approved by the Governor, April 9, 1846.

RESOLVES relating to the Tariff and Protective Policy.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts cordially responds to the views presented by His Excellency the Governor, in his annual address—showing that it belongs to the General Government, not only as a power, but as a duty, to give encouragement to manufactures, as recommended by General Washington, through the "protective duties" sanctioned by Mr. Jefferson, and enforced by his successors.

Resolved, That, while it rests with the National Government to decide when and how far that power shall be exercised, in the opinion of this Legislature the beneficial effects of the protective system, on Agriculture, that were particularly pointed out by Gen. Jackson, have been realized; that the present tariff is advantageous to every part of the country—giving to labor the security that is required against rivalry from foreign pauperism, while it raises no more of revenue than is indispensable, and provides steady supplies of most of the manufactures that are used by the poor, at lower rates than they have ever been obtained elsewhere; and that its repeal, in the general prosperity that exists, would be ill-timed and injurious throughout the Union.

Resolved, That, while the people of Massachusetts ask no special legislation for their own benefit, they protest against the discrimination which it is proposed to make against them, by fixing higher rates of duty for the security of labor in the Middle and Southern States, than for their own; and

Resolved, further, That, at a time when war is mentioned in the National Councils as by no means improbable, any proposal that tends to discourage the fisheries, the nursery of our seamen, is impolitic in a national view [Approved by the Governor, April 10, 1846.

AN ACT relating to the duties of School Committees, and the distribution of the income of the School Fund.

Be it enacted &c., as follows: Sec. 1. In every city and town in the Commonwealth, in which it is now required by law that the school committee shall be elected in the month of February, March, or April, the school committee of the year preceding such election shall continue to hold their office, and to discharge the duties thereof, notwithstanding the election of successors, until the winter terms of the several schools shall have closed, and until the certificate, return and report, as hereinafter provided, shall have been by them made and transmitted to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. *Provided, however*, that, in regard to the examination of teachers for the summer schools, and all other duties, except the making and transmitting of said documents, the term of office of the new committee shall be held to commence immediately after their election to the same.

Sec. 2. The school committee of each city and town shall, as soon as may be, after the first day of May, annually, ascertain, by actual examination or otherwise, the number of persons between the ages of four and sixteen years, belonging to such city or town, on the said first day of May, and shall make a certificate thereof, under oath, and also of the sum raised by such city or town for the support of schools, including only wages and board of teachers, and fuel for the schools, during the said year; and shall transmit the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the last day of the following April, which certificate shall be in the following form, to wit:

We, the school committee of ——, do certify, from the best information we have been able to obtain, that, on the first day of May, in the year ——, there were belonging to said town the number of persons, between the ages of four and sixteen years; and we further certify, that said town raised the sum of dollars for the support of common schools for the said year, including only the wages and board of teachers, and fuel for the schools.

——— ———, } *School*
——— ———, } *Committee.*
——— ———, }

——ss. On this —— day of ——, personally appeared the above named school committee of ——, and made oath that the above certificate by them subscribed is true.

Before me,

——— ———, *Justice of the Peace.*

Sec. 3. The form of the blanks, and the inquiries provided for by the statute of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, chapter two hundred and twenty-seven, shall be prescribed by the Board of Education; and it shall be the duty of said Board, in the month of January annually, to transmit to the Secretary of the Commonwealth copies of said blanks for the several cities and towns. It shall be the duty of said Secretary to cause said blanks to be forwarded to the sheriffs of the several counties, who shall transmit them as soon as may be to the clerks of the several cities and towns within their counties respectively, and said clerks shall forthwith transmit the same to the school committees. The school committees of the several cities and towns shall return said blanks duly filled up to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the last day of April. If any school committee shall fail to receive such blank form of return on or before the last day of March, they shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall transmit such blank as soon as may be.

Sec. 4. The school committees shall annually make a detailed report of the condition of the several public schools in their respective cities and towns, which report shall contain such statements and suggestions in relation to such schools as the said committees shall deem necessary or proper to promote the interests thereof; and a certified copy of such report shall be transmitted by said committees to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth on or before the last day of April. Said report shall also be deposited in the office of the clerk of the city or town; and shall either be read in open town meeting, in the month of February, March or April, or at the discretion of the school committee, shall be printed for the use of the inhabitants.

Sec. 5. The income of the Massachusetts School Fund, to the first day of June in each year, except the sum of two hundred and forty dollars, appropriated to the support of schools among the Indians, shall be apportioned by the Secretary and Treasurer, and paid over by the Treasurer on the tenth day of July, to the treasurers of the several cities and towns, for the use of the common schools therein, according to the number of persons therein, between the ages of four and sixteen years, ascertained and certified as provided in the second section of this act. *Provided, however*, that no such apportionment shall be made to any city or town which shall have failed to comply with any of the provisions of this act, or which shall not have raised by taxation for the support of schools, including only wages and board of teachers and fuel for the schools, during the said year, a sum equal at least to one dollar and twenty-five cents for each person between the ages of four and sixteen years, belonging to said city or town on the first day of May of said year.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect from and after the last day of April, in the present year; and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall transmit a copy thereof to the school committee of each city and town, as soon as may be after the passage of the same.

Sec. 7. All acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed. [Approved by the Governor, April 15, 1846.

AN ACT to provide for constructing town ways and private ways in certain cases.

Be it enacted &c., as follows:—If any town in which a town way or private way has been, or shall be, laid out or altered by County Commissioners, agreeably to the provisions of the twenty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes, in any case in which the select men of such town have unreasonably refused or neglected to lay out or alter such town way or private way, shall not make and complete the same in the manner which has been or may be prescribed by said Commissioners, and to their acceptance, within six months from the time of laying out such town way or private way, or within such time as they may direct, the said Commissioners as soon as may be thereafter, shall cause such way to be completed as aforesaid, and at their next meeting they shall direct the expenses and charges; and if said town shall not, before the next regular meeting of said Commissioners, pay the same, with interest thereon, at the rate of ten per cent a year from the time of payment thereof, from the County treasury, the said Commissioners shall cause the same, with all further costs, to be collected in the manner—and in relation thereto, the said town shall be subject to the liabilities prescribed, and set forth in the forty-fifth section of said twenty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes, respecting delinquent towns which have not paid their proportion of the expenses and charges of completing a highway.

Sec. 2. If any town in which any town way, or private way, laid out or altered by the selectmen thereof, has been, or shall be, approved and allowed by County Commissioners, and an acceptance and record thereof directed by them to be made by the clerk of such town, agreeably to the provisions of said twenty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes, in any case in which such town has unreasonably refused or delayed to approve and allow such town way or private way, and to put the same on record, shall not make and complete the same in the manner which has been, or may be prescribed by said Commissioners, and to their acceptance, within six months from the time of their approval thereof, or within such time as said Commissioners may direct, the same proceedings and the same remedies shall be had, and such delinquent town shall be subject to the same liabilities as are provided in the preceding section for the case therein mentioned.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage. [Approved by the Governor, April 15, 1846.

AN ACT concerning the Inspection of Lime.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: Sec. 1. Whenever, in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-eighth chapter of the Revised Statutes, an inspection shall be demanded of Lime manufactured in and imported from the State of Maine, the Inspector shall require that such lime be in casks, manufactured from sound and well seasoned lumber, with at least ten good hoops well driven and secured upon each cask, the staves of the cask shall be thirty inches in length, and not less than half an inch in thickness; the heads shall be not less than three-fourths of an inch in thickness, and they shall be well crossed in. Each cask to be not less than twenty-six and one-half inches between the heads, and seventeen inches between the chimes, with good and suitable bilge, and made in a workmanlike manner.

Sec. 2. The same rules, regulations, restrictions, and liabilities, except as to the size of the cask, shall apply to lime imported from the State of Maine as are provided in said twenty-eighth chapter of the Revised Statutes, and the same compensation shall be made for inspection. [Approved, April 16, 1846.]

AN ACT concerning Warrants in cases of Bastardy.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: Sec. 1. The provisions of the third section of the one hundred and thirty-fifth chapter of the Revised Statutes shall extend to warrants issued by any Police Court or by any Justice of the Peace within this Commonwealth, in pursuance of law, for the maintenance of bastard children.

Sec. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. [Approved by the Governor, April 16, 1846.

AN ACT concerning the appointment of Guardians of spendthrifts.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: The selectmen of any town upon which any spendthrift is or may become chargeable, may petition the Judge of Probate of the County in which said town is situated, to appoint a guardian over him in the same manner as is provided in the eleventh section of the twenty-ninth chapter of the Revised Statutes, and said Judge shall have the same power to act upon said complaint as is given in the chapter aforesaid. [Approved by the Governor, April, 1846.]

AN ACT in addition to the several Acts concerning the Militia

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: Sec. 1. The commanding officer of every company raised at large, in addition to the returns now required to be made to the commanding officers of regiments and battalions, shall, within ten days after each of the days of inspection, trainings and review required by law, make, to the Adjutant General, a return of the number of men belonging to his company, that appeared, armed, uniformed and equipped, and performed duty on any such day, together with the number of men belonging to his company that were absent—it being provided that not more than sixty-four in number, exclusive of musicians, shall be so returned as having done such duty, excepting in such companies as are allowed a larger number by law, and of musicians not more than four; and it being also provided that the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion to which any company may belong, shall certify that such company did, on the day of regimental field inspection and review, well and faithfully perform all the duties required by law on such day, in default of which, any such company shall forfeit the pay provided by law for the day aforesaid.

Sec. 2. The commanding officer of every company raised at large, shall, after each of the days of inspection, training and review required by law, make out an alphabetical roll of the persons, not exceeding sixty-four in number, exclusive of musicians, excepting such companies as are allowed a larger number by law, and of musicians not more than four, that appeared, armed, uniformed, and equipped, and performed duty in his company on each of said days, and, within twenty days after the last parade, shall transmit the same certified, under his oath, to be correct and true, to the Adjutant General, it being provided that such roll shall contain the names of those persons only, who have performed the duty required by law, and shall not contain the name of any private who has performed duty as musician.

Sec. 3. The Adjutant General shall, within twenty days after the receipt of the last return provided for in the second section, transmit to the mayor and aldermen of any city, and to the selectmen of any town, in which the company armory, or place of assembling the company is situated, the alphabetical roll provided for in the second section, after he shall have carried out, opposite to the name of each man returned, the amount of pay to which such man is, by law, entitled—and this roll shall, before it is so returned, be certified by said Adjutant General to contain the names of those persons only who are entitled to the bounty provided by law; and the mayor and aldermen, and the selectmen aforesaid, shall, thereupon, draw their warrants upon their respective treasurers, directing them to pay the amount due to the persons named in said roll, and shall, on or before the thirty-first day of December, annually, under a penalty of thirty dollars for neglect in so doing, remit said roll to the Adjutant General, with a certificate endorsed thereon, setting forth that a warrant has by them been drawn on their respective treasurers, in favor of the several persons whose names are recorded in said roll.

Sec. 4. The Adjutant General shall, on or before the fifteenth day of January, ascertain, from the returns made to him, the amount of money which will be necessary to reimburse the several towns and cities, and submit the same to the Governor of the Commonwealth, who is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the Treasurer of the Commonwealth for the repayment of the sum advanced.

Sec. 5. The commanding officer of each regiment and battalion of the Commonwealth shall, annually, within ten days after the autumnal inspection and review, make to the commanding officer of the brigade to which such regiment or battalion belongs, a certified roll of the names of the field and staff officers belonging to such regiment or battalion, specifying the rank of each, who appeared, armed, uniformed and equipped, and performed duty on said day. And the commanding officer of each brigade shall, on or before the tenth day of November, annually, make to the commanding officer of the division to which such brigade belongs, a certified roll of all such field and staff officers within his brigade, specifying the rank of each, as have appeared, armed, uniformed and equipped, and performed duty at the brigade, regimental or battalion inspection and review. And the commanding officer of each division shall, on or before the first day of December, annually, make to the Adjutant General a certified roll of all the field and staff officers within his division, specifying the rank of each, who have appeared, armed, uniformed and equipped, and performed duty on the days of such autumnal inspection and review. And each and every commissioned officer who shall be entitled to receive the sum of six dollars; and each and every noncommissioned officer who shall be so returned, shall be entitled to receive the sum of three dollars.

Sec. 6. Any commanding officer of a regiment, battalion, brigade or division, who shall make to the Adjutant General a false report of the names of field and staff officers belonging respectively to his regiment, battalion, brigade and division, as having done duty, or who shall include in such roll the name of any person who has not personally appeared, armed, uniformed and equipped, and performed duty as aforesaid, or the name of any person who has been excused for absence or nonperformance of such duty, shall be deemed to have been guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be prosecuted therefor by indictment in the municipal court of the city of Boston, if living in the county of Suffolk, or in the court of common pleas, holden in either of the other counties of the Commonwealth, in which the officer so offending shall live—and, upon conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay, to the use of the Commonwealth, for each offence, a sum no less than fifty dollars, not more than one hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court before which such conviction shall be.

Sec. 7. Each colonel of a regiment may raise, by voluntary enlistment, and organize, within his regiment, and for the use thereof, a band of musicians, not to exceed eighteen in number, including one master and one deputy master; and may grant to the master and deputy master and privates, warrants as such—and such band shall be under the direction and command of the commanding officer of the regiment; and each commanding officer of a battalion may, in like manner, raise and organize, within his battalion, and for the use thereof, a band of musicians, not exceeding eight in number, including one master, and one deputy master, and grant to the master, deputy master and privates thereof, warrants as such—and such band shall be under the command and direction of the commanding officer of the battalion. The master, and, in his absence, the deputy master, shall teach and lead and command such band, and issue all orders directed by said commanding officer of any regiment or battalion, as the case may be. And each member of each and every such band, shall provide himself with such uniform as may be directed by the commander-in-chief, and keep himself provided with such instrument or instruments, as may be directed by the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion; and, for any neglect, deficiency or misconduct, shall forfeit such sums as are prescribed in such case, in the one hundred and second section, chapter twelfth, of the Revised Statutes, and may be dismissed from the band by the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion.

Sec. 8. Each member of a regimental or battalion band shall be entitled to receive the sum of three dollars for each full day's service, and one half that sum for each half day's service, rendered in obedience to an order from the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion to which such band may belong, it being provided that such commanding officer shall not order out said band for more than two day's service in any one year, nor upon any other occasion than that of a regimental or battalion parade for review or instruction and drill

Sec. 9. The master of every such band shall, within ten days after the parade thereof, made under order of the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion to which such band may belong, make to the Adjutant General an alphabetical return of the names of the men who appeared in uniform and performed duty in such band on any such day, the last return to be made on or before the tenth day of November, annually, it being provided that the returns above specified shall contain a certificate signed by the commanding officer to whom said band was ordered to report itself for duty, setting forth that the duty was well and faithfully performed—in default of which, the members of such band shall forfeit the pay provided for in the eighth section; and the Adjutant General shall proceed to provide for the pay of such members, and for the reimbursement thereof on the part of the Commonwealth, in the same manner as is provided for in the case of members of the volunteer companies of the militia.

Sec. 10. The commissioned officers of each company of cavalry, artillery, grenadiers, light infantry, and riflemen, shall be one captain, one first, one second, one third and one fourth lieutenant.

Sec. 11. The commanding officer of each regiment and battalion of artillery shall, at least ten days before the annual field inspection and review, designate by special order one company in his regiment or battalion, to appear at said inspection and review, with its field pieces and caisson, and the necessary apparatus and ammunition complete for the field—it being provided that regard shall be had to the company which is nearest to the parade ground; and the commanding officer of such company, and of each company of artillery, on occasions of parade for experimental gunnery, shall provide horses to draw the field pieces and caisson, and present the account of the expenses thereof, as is provided for in the one hundred and twenty-eighth section of chapter twelfth of the Revised Statutes; and each and every company in such regiment or battalion not so designated, shall appear armed and equipped, and be inspected severally as infantry. And the commanding officer of each and every such company shall, on the day of company parade under his own order, immediately preceding the fall inspection, inspect the field pieces and caisson, and all the appurtenances belonging thereto, and shall make out a return of their condition, certified under his oath to be correct and true, which he shall deliver to the brigade inspector on the day of regimental field inspection, and in default thereof, shall be liable to the penalty for such neglect made and provided.

Sec. 12. The Adjutant General of the Commonwealth shall be the inspector general of all the militia thereof, and shall perform and discharge all the duties appertaining to the office of such inspector general, and shall present his account for the expenses he may incur in the performance of his duty, as such, as is provided for in the one hundred and twenty-eighth section of chapter twelfth of the Revised Statues.

Sec. 13. The Adjutant General shall cause a copy of this act to be sent to the clerks of the several cities and towns in this Commonwealth, and to all the commissioned officers of the volunteer militia, and shall provide forms of all the returns necessary to be made to him.

Sec. 14. The twentieth section of the twelfth chapter of the Revised Statutes, together with the third, fourth, fifth and sixth sections of the act in relation to the Militia, passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and so much of the tenth section of the same act as relates to the forfeitures of towns to be reimbursed by the State for neglect in making returns to the Adjutant General; and all acts and parts of acts to which this is in addition, inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed. [Approved by the Governor, April 15, 1846.

AN ACT regulating the rates of toll at Chelsea Bridge.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: The Salem Turnpike and Chelsea Bridge Corporation, are hereby authorized, from and after the first day of May next, to demand and receive at Chelsea Bridge, over Mystic River, the following rates of toll, instead of the rates of toll heretofore established, to wit—for each foot passenger, one cent; for each horse and rider, four cents; for each cart, farm or market wagon, truck or sled, drawn by one beast, five cents; for each additional beast, four cents; for each horse and chaise, chair, sulky, cab, sleigh, buggy, or other pleasure wagon, six cents; for each coach, carryall, omnibus, or other pleasure vehicle, drawn by two horses, fifteen cents; by more than two horses, twenty cents; for each drift horse and neat cattle, two cents; for sheep and swine, six cents per dozen; one person and no more to pass with each team free of toll. [Approved by the Governor, April 6, 1846.

AN ACT to repeal an act providing for the appointment of a Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: The act entitled an act providing for the appointment of a Board of Railroad Commissioners, chapter two hundred and fifty-two, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-five, is hereby repealed. [Approved by the Governor, April 6, 1846.

RESOLVE for auditing and paying the Accounts for re-publishing the Laws.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Commonwealth be authorized and directed to audit, allow and pay from the Treasury, to all persons having demands against the Commonwealth for publishing the Laws of the State, who shall within ninety days after the adjournment of the present General Court, make to him satisfactory proof that they have complied with the requirements of the Resolve of June 25, 1791, except as to the time within which the publication is required to be made, and that the Governor be requested to draw his warrant accordingly. [Approved by the Governor, April 6, 1846.

AN ACT in addition to an Act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and for the more equal distribution of their effects.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: Sec. 1. Every Judge of Probate or Master in Chancery in their respective counties, before whom any matter may be pending, in relation to any insolvent estate, under the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and for a more equal distribution of their effects, passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, chapter one hundred and sixty three, upon complaint made under oath by any person interested in said estate, against any one suspected of having fraudulently received, concealed, embezzled, or conveyed away any of the money, goods, effects, or other estate of such insolvent, may cite such suspected person to appear before him, and to be examined on oath upon the matter of such complaint; and if the person so cited, shall refuse to appear and submit to such examination, or to answer such interrogatories as shall be lawfully propounded to him, the said Judge or Master may commit him to the common jail of the county, there to remain in close custody, until he shall submit to the order of said Court or Master; and all such interrogatories and answers shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the party examined, and filed in such probate court or with such Master, to be used in any proceeding before such Court or Master, pending against said insolvent, or in any way or manner authorized by law.

Sec. 2. The first, second, and sixteenth sections of the act in further addition to the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors and the more equal distribution of their effects, passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, chapter one hundred and seventy-eight, are hereby repealed, provided, that nothing in this act contained, shall affect the proceedings at any meetings of creditors at other meetings already called; and provided further, that in case of absence of the Master in Chancery, or Judge of Probate, at any meeting, such meeting may be adjourned by the Clerk.

Sec. 3. The several Judges of Probate and Masters in Chancery in the Commonwealth, shall, on or before the tenth day of each and every month, make returns to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, containing the names of the persons who, during the next preceding month, have petitioned or been proceeded against before him as insolvent debtors, under the act of the year eighteen hundred and thirty eight, chapter one hundred and sixty-three, and the acts in addition thereto since enacted, also the residence and occupation of such persons, with the date when such proceedings were commenced by or against them. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary to enter the same in a book, convenient for reference, which shall be open for the inspection of the public.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of Judges of Probate and Masters in Chancery, to order the assignees to give written notice, by mail or otherwise, of all meetings of creditors of insolvent debtors, and of all dividends, in cases pending before them, to all known creditors of such insolvent debtors.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage. [Approved, March 30, 1846.

AN ACT in addition to an Act regulating the Inspection of Pickled Fish.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: Sec. 1. From and after the passing of this act, there shall be four numbers of mackerel; those of the best quality, not mutilated, measuring not less than thirteen inches from the extremity of the head to the crotch, or fork of the tail, free from rust, taint, or damage, shall be branded number one. The next best quality, being not less than eleven inches, measuring as aforesaid, free from rust, taint, or damage, shall be branded number two. Those that remain after the above selections, if free from taint or damage, and not less than thirteen inches, measuring as aforesaid, shall be branded number three, large. Those of the next inferior quality, free from taint or damage, not less than ten inches in length, as aforesaid, shall be branded number three. All other mackerel, free from taint or damage, shall be branded number four.

Sec. 2. The Inspector General shall not have any interest, directly or indirectly, in the cure or packing of any pickled fish, except so far as a faithful performance of his duty requires.

Sec. 3. The act, in addition to an act regulating the inspection of pickled fish, being the one hundred and forty-fourth chapter of the statutes of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; the act concerning the manufacture of barrels for packing pickled fish, being the forty-second chapter of the statutes of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four; and also so much of the seventy-third section of the twenty-eighth chapter of the Revised Statutes, as is inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed. [Approved, March 31, 1846.

AN ACT concerning Larceny by Bank Officers and Persons employed in Banks.

Be it enacted &c., as follows:—Sec. 1. If any officer of an incorporated bank, or any person in the employment of such bank, shall fraudulently convert to his own use, or fraudulently take and secrete, with intent to convert to his own use, any bullion, money, note, bill, or other security for money, belonging to, and in possession of, such bank, or belonging to any person and deposited therein, he shall, whether intrusted with the custody thereof or not, be deemed thereby to have committed the crime of larceny in said bank, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not more than ten years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment in the county jail not more than two years.

Sec. 2. In any prosecution for either of the offences mentioned and described in the first section of this act, it shall be sufficient to allege generally, in the indictment, the fraudulent conversion, or taking with such intent, of money to a certain amount, without specifying the particulars of that amount. And on the trial, evidence may be given of any such fraudulent conversion or taking with such intent, committed within six months next after the time stated in the indictment: and it shall be sufficient to maintain the charge in the indictment, and shall not be deemed a variance if it shall be proved that any bullion, money, note, bill, or other security for money, belonging to and in possession of such bank, or belonging to any person and deposited in such bank, of whatever amount, was fraudulently converted or taken with such intent, as is set forth in said first section, within the said period of six months.

Sec. 3. In any prosecution for the offences mentioned and described in the first section of this act, the fraudulent taking or receiving by any person or persons, of any bullion, money, note, bill, or other security for money belonging to such bank, by reason of any unlawful confederacy or agreement of him or them, with an officer of said bank, or any person in the employment thereof with intent to defraud the same, shall be held and deemed to be a fraudulent taking by such officer or person in the employment of such bank, to his own use, within the meaning of the first section of this act; and it shall not be necessary on the trial, to identify the particular bullion, money, note, bill, or security for money, so taken or received. [Approved by the Governor, March 31, 1846.

AN ACT to provide for the government and management of Houses of Correction in certain cases.

Be it enacted &c., as follows:—Sec. 1. Whenever any house of correction shall be united in one and the same building, or establishment, with the jail, in any county except Suffolk, the sheriff of such county shall have the custody, rule and charge of the same, and of all prisoners therein, and shall keep the same himself, or by his deputy or jailor, for whom he shall be responsible; and the powers and duties of such keeper shall be the same as those of a master of a house of correction by law now are.

Sec 2. The County Commissioners in such county shall have the same authority to appoint overseers of houses of correction, so situated, as by law they now have, and the powers and duties of said overseers shall be the same as by law they now are; provided, that they shall make no contract for the labor of the prisoners, to be performed without the yards of said house, or whereby the safe keeping of any prisoner may be endangered, unless the sheriff consent to the same.

Sec 3. The said Commissioners in such county, or counties, shall, in the months of May and November in each year, make an allowance to the said keeper of a reasonable sum for his services and for the support of the prisoners under his charge, and other necessary expenses; and in case the said Commissioners shall neglect or refuse to make such allowance, or the said keeper shall be dissatisfied with the amount thereof, he may present his petition showing the facts to the Court of Common Pleas, next to be holden in and for said county, who shall cause notice thereof to be given to the chairman of said Commissioners, and after hearing the matter of said petition, may determine the amount of such allowance,

LITTLE OF EVERYTHING.

A young Parisian lady, resolutely discarded a young gentleman to whom she was to have been married, because he ridiculed religion. Having given him a gentle reproof, he replied, "that a man would not be so old-fashioned as to regard God and religion." She started—but on recovering herself said, "from this moment when I discover that you do not respect religion, I cease to be yours. He who does not love and honor God, can never love his wife constantly and sincerely."—That's it, girls—show your independence *in* this matter.

What is it to be polite? It is to follow the dictates of an amiable disposition. A man who has a heart that beats in sympathy with his fellow men in every place and under all circumstances, is always polite; but a cross grained and ill bred man can never be so even by accident, for it is against his nature. To tip one's hat in a graceful manner is not in itself alone an act of politeness, but to speak kindly to a poor beggar, or lift upon his crutches a poor cripple who may have fallen to the earth, would be what we consider an act of true politeness.

Ninety-nine out of every hundred of the fortunes which have been amassed within the space of ten years in regular business pursuits, may be ascribed to the advertising power of the press. It is the means of disseminating information throughout the country and attracting customers from all quarters.

An exchange in expounding on "prudent marriages," thinks it very important to have a good supply of "soap and sugar" always on hand. Soap—especially soft, is an excellent article in a family; and as for sugar it *must* be kept.

The miracle of the Lion lying down with the Lamb, spoken of in the Scriptures, has at last dawned upon the world and mankind. Mr Lion, of "down east" and Miss Lamb, of "out west," have been united in connubialization. Three roars and a bla-r-r-r for their happiness.

Now, as you are on my side, I hope you will stick to me, as the patient said to the strengthening plaster.

A little mouth drawn up like a purse, denotes darkness within, and hides a bad set of teeth.

He that has great hands will have large fingers—and if he strikes hard it will fall heavy.

Sparkling eyes will be almost certain to shine.

Whenever you see a man that has but one eye, you may certainly conclude he has lost the other.

Why is a Baronet's great-coat as good as himself? Because he is a Sir, and his coat is a *Sir-too*.

Why is a woman living up two pair of stairs a Goddess? Because she is a *second Flora!*

Why is a cabinet-maker's shop like a pidgeon house? Because it is full of *dovetails*.

The man who in these hard times, can cheat an editor or an All-my-nack publisher, would rifle a hen-roost, rob an orphan, and steal an Irishman's only pig.

To please everybody.—Mind your own business.

To preserve yonr appetite.—Keep out of the kitchen.

He that condemns a small fault commits a great one. The greatest of all faults is to believe we have none.

To be ever active in laudable pursuits is the distinguishing character of a man of merit.

Woman is the chief cause of half the misery which afflicts the human race, and love is of the tortures of humanity. The only chance is to get married.

"I'll tell you wot it is, Mr Brown, if you don't send home my husband's breeches, that you borrowed, I shall be after exposing you."

"And if I do, my good woman, I shall be after exposing myself."

The noblest spirits are those which turn to Heaven, not in the hour of sorrow, but in that of joy; like the lark, they wait for the clouds to disperse, to soar up into their native element.

"Sam are you gwoin to heah that gemman of color preach dis evening?"

"No 'deed. I left off gwoin to darkey meetin' I set up de boot-black biziness.—I tend de white meetin' all togedder, I does."

You'll break my heart, as the oak said to the axe.

I can't bear you, as the sea said to the leaky ship.

I shall be back again in a moment, as the emetic said to the doctor.

Boys should be seen, and not heard, as the chap said when he couldn't say his lesson.

Oh! what a falling off was there, as the old maid said when she combed out a handful of hair.

I'll trouble you with a line, as the hangman said to the malefactor.

An idea of the glories of the field may be drawn from the following extract of a letter, from an officer in the battles on the Rio Grande:—

"We encamped for the night on their position; in the morning advanced again, supposing them still in front of us, but soon found that they had made a rapid retreat; leaving the ground strewn with their dead, and with abandoned ammunition. Where one of their batteries had been stationed, fifty-seven dead bodies were counted in one group, and not so much wounded as torn to pieces by grape and round shot, head and limbs gone, bowels torn out. No imagination can conceive the horrible effect of such a fire, directed with the precision and coolness with which our batteries were served.—As we were advancing in line on the 8th, and expecting every instant the order to charge, for then we did not know that the enemy had gone—we came up to a wounded Mexican, laying in the long grass, and invisible until we were close to him; he raised himself as well as he could, held up his hands and begged for mercy. We halted, the officers nearest came up to him, he made signs for food and water, and in an instant twenty men rushed from our ranks to offer canteens and havre-sacks—they gave him more than he could eat in a week. * * * Capt. May charged with his squadron of Dragoons right through, and over their battery, and through the heaviest cross fire from their infantry stationed at the trench and behind the pond. He drove them from their pieces, and took General La Vega, who commanded the artillery a prisoner.

But they rallied in force and drove the gallant Captain back. During this time our artillery was pouring in grape upon them from the crest of the ridge;—our infantry, as soon as they could run up dashed in upon the guns and captured every piece, five out of the eight having the load in them. After those were taken the rest was a mere rout."

From the Seat of War.

Nothing has been received from the Rio Grande, of interest, since our last, excepting the official report of the two battles, we announced. It appears that about 900 men were actually killed, and perhaps half that number wounded and taken prisoners. The latest intelligence from the Fort opposite Matamoras is, that Gen. Taylor was prepared to take possession of that place on the next day; and we have no doubt that the next news from Texas will bring us the tidings of the flight of the Mexicans and the peaceable taking of the city by our forces. If not peaceably taken, our troops will color the Rio Grande with the blood of their foes.

Thousands of volunteers had already arrived at Point Isabel, and Gen. Taylor ordered one regiment under Gen. Wilson to take possession of Barritta, a town of considerable importance 14 miles up the Rio Grande. Gen. Wilson obeyed, and took possession of the town "according to order." The South and West is a sea of Volunteers. Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee and other States have volunteered *en masse*; and regiments have offered their services, which could not be accepted.

It is said that Gen. Taylor in his two engagements took 150,000 rounds of cartridges, 500 pack horses, 1000 stand of arms, 9 pieces of artillery and the papers, &c. of the enemy.

During the battles of the 8th and 9th, it is said that Gen. Taylor headed his troops in the most cool and gallant manner.—The Picayune says that his escape from hurt seems almost a miracle. He has won the hearts of his soldiers by his willingness to share with them the most imminent perils. His motto is, "I wish no man to go where I am not willing to lead." He has been dubbed "Old Rough and Ready."

We have regularly received the N. Y. Herald, from Mr. Parker, for which he will please accept our sincere thanks. If we do not give our readers the latest war news, it is our own fault, as every facility is put into our hands for so doing.

We have not received a correct answer to the Arithmetical Enigma in our last.—It should be as follows—in the lower part, 11 41 solid feet, in the top part, 5 44.

Brighton Market.—*Monday, June 1.*

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser.]

At Market, 375 Beef Cattle, 15 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 70 Sheep, and 1025 swine. 50 Beef Cattle (including 13 which came in at the close of the market) unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Prices advanced and we quote to correspond—extra 6 50; first quality 6 25; second 5 75 third 4 75 a 5 50.

Working Oxen—$73, $85, and $90.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $25, $25, $27, and $45.

Sheep—Sales not made public.

Swine—Old Hogs, Barrows 5c, Shoats to peddle 6c; very small pigs 7 and 8c. At retail from 5 to 7c.

The following testimony is taken from the Eastern State Journal, of December 4th, 1845, the Senior Editor of which Thomas J. Sutherland, Esq., says:—Last winter the writer of this article was severely afflicted with Rheumatism. I purchased a bottle of Hunt's Liniment, prepared by Mr. Geo. E. Stanton, applied it and was cured. I also met with a mishap and dislocated my shoulder, and ere I had entirely recovered from the injury I again fell and subjected my shoulder to a sprain. I again applied the Liniment and my shoulder was relieved and cured. This induces us to believe that it would be for the interest of all people to purchase and use Hunt's Liniment.

The Liniment is sold by

D. F. McGILVRAY.

JUST PUBLISHED!

GREAT MEDICAL RE-PRINT!

First American, from the tenth English Edition.—Self-Management and cure of Pulmonary Consumption, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. By W. T. Buchan, M. D. of London, England. With a Portrait of the Author, and Engravings illustrative of the Anatomy of the Lungs.

Price only 25 Cents.

THIS work contains a brief and distinct description of the *Anatomy of the Chest and Lungs*—an outline of Dr. Buchan's *highly successful* method of treating Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Consumption—an account of his *new and powerful remedy*—and directions for *self-management and cure*, adapted to popular use.

It is the result of nearly twenty years' practice and experiment in the city of London, and the combined experience of the most learned Physicians and Surgeons of the age—forming a perfect Manual of medical knowledge and advice in relation to the anatomy of the Lungs, the signs, symptoms, treatment and cure of Pulmonary Complaints.

This Work and the treatment which it recommends, are held in the highest possible esteem in Great Britain, as the extracts from public journals, which are given in the appendix, will abundantly show. Dr. Buchan truly declares, that with this simple Guide, *"a consumptive patient may do more for himself than any ordinary physician can do, by any of the common methods of practice."*

Published by D. F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington street, Boston, and sold by all the Booksellers and dealers in new publications in the United States.

Price 25 cents per copy—the usual discount to the trade.

AGENTS.—Palmer Depot, A. Allen; Northampton, W. Hillyer; Amherst, N. Fitch; Belchertown, H. A. Longley; Ware, L. Dimond; Barre, Woods & Co., and by the dealers in medicine generally. 12

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on the 3d inst., Wm. N. Flint, of Monson, to Joanna King, daughter of Col. Isaac King, of Palmer.

In Springfield, on the 10th ult., by Rev. Mr Russell, Mr John Stephenson of Springfield to Miss Jane A. Holland of New Haven.

At West Springfield, on the 30th ult., by Rev. Mr Wood, Mr David Trask, to Miss Frances Fogg, both of Westfield.

In Easthampton, Mr Frederick A. Spencer, of Westfield, and Miss Julia Ann Ferry.

In Westfield, Mr J. Dwight Ashley, to Miss Maria Dewey. Mr Charles Fowler, to Miss Harriet Taylor, all of W.

DEATHS.

In Brimfield, April 21st, Widow Lucy Lumbard, aged 89.

At Spring Prairie, Wisconsin, April 4th, of consumption, Josiah B. Gleason, late of Warren, Ms., aged 31.

NOTICE.

THIS certifies that my son Leonard Olds, a minor, has left my house, and I forbid any person trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

AARON OLDS.

Belchertown, May 23, 1846. 21-3t

GEORGE H. HUDSON & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN ALL THE VARIETIES OF

English, German, French and American

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, & Vesting.

—*ALSO*—

In ready made clothing and Gents' furnishing goods, at the

Merchants' Exchange Clothing Establishment,

WARE VILLAGE, MASS. 13

D. F. McGILVRAY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

CARPETINGS AND FEATHERS,

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS WARE,

Drugs, Medicines, and Paints,

W. GOODS & GROCERIES,

Flour, Salt, Lime, &c., &c.,

PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

J. D. BARBER,

Fashionable Tailor,

PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

Garments made in the best style and warranted to fit.

Particular attention is paid to cutting where the Garment is to be made out of the shop.

Palmer Depot, Jan. 12, 1846.

A. BLODGETT,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

3 DOORS WEST OF THE PALMER HOTEL,

North side of the Railroad,

PALMER DEPOT, MASS.

Watches and Clocks of all kinds carefully repaired and warranted.

KEEP COOL.

Soda Water Drawn From Patent Stone Fountains.

THE Subscriber would respectfully acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of Palmer Depot and vicinity, that he has fitted up a room for the above purpose, where he would be happy to receive calls from those wishing for this pleasant and healthy Summer Beverage.

For sale, with all the various kinds of Syrups, 1st Door west Palmer Hotel. C. G. BOWLES.

Palmer Depot, April 21. (15 tf.)

LOOK AT THIS!!

Palmer Depot Lumber Yard.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Lumber Yard, at Palmer Depot, thirty rods west of Palmer Hotel, where he will keep all kinds of Lumber kept in any yard in the County, and would invite all those about to purchase Lumber, to call and examine his assortment, among which are the following kinds:—

WHITE PINE, WHITE WOOD, CHERRY, MAPLE, BLACK WALNUT, MAHOGANY, &C., &C.

He will also keep a good assortment of Shingles and Clapboards, and his prices will be found to be as low as at any other yard in the County. Call and examine and satisfy yourselves.

N. W. PRIME.

Palmer Depot, May 12, 1846. 18-6t

Depot Cabinet Warehouse.

THE subscriber would inform his patrons that he still continues to manufacture all kinds of Cabinet Ware, and would invite all those about to purchase any article in his line to call and examine his assortment. Among which are the following—

Grecian, Work, Card, Centre & Dining

Tables; Work, Wash and Light Stands; Grecian, French and Common Bureans; French and Common Bedsteads; Grecian, Cane and Wood seat Chairs, &c., &c. His Furniture is of the best

MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP,

and his prices will be found to be as low as at any other establishment in the county. Call and examine and satisfy yourselves.

Thankful for the liberal patronage with which he has thus far been favored, would solicit a continuance of the same.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work done at short notice. A. H. LONGLEY.

Palmer Depot, Jan. 13, 1846.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

THIS remedy for worms is one of the most extraordinary ever used. It effectually eradicates worms of every sort, from children and adults.

It cannot harm the smallest infant or the strongest adult. There is no mercury or mineral in it.—Mercury is the basis of most worm remedies; and the remedy is sometimes worse than the disease.—So never use lozenges, but rely upon this. Every person will be convinced on one trial, that it is the most perfect cure ever invented.

The immense sale that this vermifuge has, is a sure test of its value and the estimation in which it is held by families. It would be quite too expensive to publish a volume of certificates that have been given for this article, and the users of it are requested to spread the name to all persons whom they think may be benefitted by it.

We call on all good citizens to make known the effects of this wonderful remedy.

Remember and ask for *Kolmstock's Vermifuge*, the one that has become known to you through the advertisement should be used in justice to the proprietors.

STARTLING FACTS.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost every year with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exists but what are sooner or later troubled with this complaint.

Sold by Comstock & Ross, 19 Tremont Row, Boston—also, by Abner Allen, Palmer Depot.

Cured of Piles.

"For five years I was afflicted with what the doctors told me were the Itching Piles. I had applied to several physicians, and used many medicines without any relief, till I used the Hay's Liniment, which I purchased of Comstock & Ross, No. 19 Tremont Row, which cured me before I had used all of one bottle. I was greatly relieved upon the first one or two applications. Most seriously do I urge upon the afflicted to use this remedy before all others. My object entirely in making my case public, is hoping I may benefit the afflicted sufferer.

Eben Thompson, No. 4 Allston st.

Sold by Abner Allen, Palmer Depot.

Connel's Magical Pain Extractor,

The great healing salve.—It seems hardly worth while that we should add our testimony to the overwhelming mass that has already been procured by that inestimable burn specific called Connel's Magical Pain Extractor—but we might as well say it exceeds anything we ever heard of for the rapid and thorough cure of the following complaints, which have been tested in this city, viz.: burns, scalds, tender and sore feet, chilblains, wounds and old sores, bruises and cold in wounds, inflammation, salt rheum, rheumatism, erysipelas, sore eyes and nipples, eruptions and scrofula, chaps, and piles in their worst form. No family should be without this wonderful salve. Sold genuine at 19 Tremont Row, Boston. Sold by Abner Allen, Palmer Depot.

Sarsaparilla.

Comstock & Co's Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, for the cure of scrofula, chronic rheumatism, general debility, cutaneous diseases, scaly eruptions of the skin, tetters, pimples on the face, mercurial and siphiloid diseases, biles from impure habits of the body, ulcerations of the throat, pains and swellings of the bones, liver affections, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, exposure and imprudence of life, excessive use of mercury. The Sarsaparilla can be depended upon as being as good as any other in this country or Europe. This pure extract is put up in as large or larger bottles as any sold for one dollar, at the unprecedented low price of 50 cents per bottle, or $5 per dozen. Sold by Comstock & Ross, 19 Tremont Row, Boston. Sold by Abner Allen, Palmer Depot. 21-5m.

The Naples Hair Dye,

Is warranted to impart to the hair a jet black, without either affecting its softness or strength, and without staining or in any way injuring the skin. It is perfectly innocent in its nature, and has no deleterious effects on the health, as is attested by the experience of those in the city who have used it.—An apprehension of its possessing injurious qualities, has alone deterred thousands from a valuable preparation which so much beautifies and adorns personal appearance. Sold at 19 Tremont Row, Boston. Sold by Abner Allen, Palmer Depot.

STANTON'S INTERNAL REMEDY,

—CALLED—

HUNT'S LINIMENT,

IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Infallible Remedy

For Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Contraction of the Muscles, Sore Throat and Quinsy, Issues, Old Ulcers, Pains in the Back and Chest, Ague in the Breast and Face, Tooth-Ache, Sprains, Bruises, Salt Rheum, Burns, Croup, Frosted Feet, and all Nervous Diseases.

THE TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS

Which has attendeded the application of this most

WONDERFUL MEDICINE

In curing the most severe cases of the different diseases above named.—and the high encomiums that have been bestowed upon it, wherever it has been introduced, gives me the right to call on the

THE AFFLICTED

to resort at once to the

ONLY REMEDY THAT CAN BE RELIED ON.

A YEAR has scarcely elapsed since I first introduced to the notice of the public, this WONDERFUL REMEDY, and in that short space of time, it has acquired a reputation that ranks it amongst medicines as a *great* External Remedy, the *first and best*. It has received the approbation of the Medical Faculty and many citizens of influence and wealth have united in recommending it to the Public's use, as a medicine that can be safely resorted to for speedy relief. The high character already attained by this popular medicine, has induced some base and evil minded persons to palm off a counterfeit as the genuine; and no doubt the country will be flooded with a spurious Hunt's Liniment. Be careful and examine well before you buy, and see you get

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Called HUNT'S LINIMENT.

See that each bottle has my name blown upon it, and that it is accompanied with directions, and with a fac simile of my signature on the second page; otherwise you will be cheated with an article that will injure instead of benefit you.

The low price at which it is sold enables every one, even the poorest to be benefitted by this excellent remedy. It is unfortunately the case that the working classes, from exposure, are more subject than the idle and rich, to those very infirmities which it is intended to cure, yet the exorbitant price usually asked for remedies of the like nature (one dollar per bottle,) robs the needy of their use.

Thousands are now suffering the most intense agony, arising from maimed limbs, distortions of the frame, inveterate rheumatism; many of them, perhaps, have already given up in despair all attempts to obtain relief, after repeated and unsuccessful trials—but let no such feelings of despair be entertained—try HUNT'S LINIMENT, it has done wonders, as may be seen by reading the several cases reported in the pamphlets which are to be had of every agent. Try it and despair not. But should you through carelessness or incredulity neglect to seek for relief in its proper application, either for yourself or your friends, then let the blame be upon yourself only, for Providence has now placed within your reach a safe and certain remedy, which has already afforded relief to thousands, and whose healing properties are incontestible.

GEO. E. STANTON.

Sing-Sing, Dec. 17, 1845.

AGENTS.—G. W. Callener, East Longmeadow; Samuel Leach, Wilbraham; Shaw & Chapman, So. Wilbraham; Norcross & Converse, Monson; J. C. Royce & Co. Wales; Andrews & Merrick, Brimfield; D. F. McGilvray & Co. Palmer Depot.

Wanted!

3 THOUSAND feet first rate Butternut Boards, in exchange for Furniture or cash.

A. H. LONGLEY.

Palmer Depot, April 1. 12

Spices.

CITRON, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon and other spices, for sale low at the Depot Store, by

McGILVRAY & CO.

NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and customers for the liberality with which they have continued to patronize his establishment, would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to large invoices of Rich and seasonable

Dry Goods,

Which he is this week receiving from the N. York and Boston Markets, which having been bought at the low prices which prevail late in the business season, can and will be sold at less prices than Goods bought early can possibly be afforded. Among them may be found

Cashmere, Broche, Stradilla,

BERAGE AND BALZORINE SHAWLS, together with Scarfs, Cravats, Long Shawls, &c., &c., "too numerous to particularize."

New Styles Organdie Ginghams, Muslins, and Lawns, Gingham Muslins, Gingham Lawns, Plaid Ginghams, Beragas, Balzorines, Repped Cashmeres, Silks, Mous de Laines, Graduated Robes, White Embroidered and Colored, Alpines, Alpaccas, Silk and Cotton Warp, Fancy and Mourning Prints, with every other variety of new and desirable

DRESS GOODS!

German, French, English and American Broadcloths, Black and Fancy Colors, Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings in great variety of color, quality and price; Gambroons, Bro. Linens, Linen Drills, Indigo Checks, Denims, Lastings, Croton Coatings, Codringtons, Merino Cassimeres, Blue Drills, Moleskins, Corduroy, &c., &c.,

FOR MEN AND BOYS SUMMER WEAR.

Lace Striped, Checked and Plain Muslins, Barred, Striped and Corded Cambrics, Swiss Mulls and Muslins, Scotch and India Cambrics, Striped, Plaid and Embroidered Curtain Muslins, Crimped Dimity, &c., in the way of

WHITE GOODS.

Carpetings in good variety of style and quality—Bro. and Bleached Cottons, Tickings, Burlaps, Table Linen, Birds Eye, Russia and Scotch Diapers, Crash, Napkins, Looking Glasses, and a lot of the best pure White Live Geese Feathers, ever offered in this market, in the way of

FURNISHING GOODS.

Ladies will find a new assortment of Bonnets, of the Latest and Best styles, just received from New York, of Florence, English Pedal, Birds Eye, Lace and Neapolitan, with trimmings to match.

Gentlemen will find

An extensive assortment of Fashionable Hats from the manufactories of Paris, Florence, New York and Boston, which with a good stock of Caps, Cravats, Bosoms and Collars, ready made Shirts, Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Goat Downings, &c., will be offered them at prices which cannot fail to make them ready purchasers.

I KEEP FOR CARPENTERS

An assortment of Bench Planes, Moulding Tools, Bench Screws, Plane Handles, Saw Handles, Saws, Framing and Firmer Chisels, Gouges, Dividers, Compasses, Callipers, Pincers, Files, Shingling and Lathing Hatchets, Hand Axes, Broad Axes, Adzes, and a larger and better stock of

HARD-WARE GENERALLY,

than can be found at any other store in this vicinity. A large variety of

STONE WARE,

from one of the best Potteries in the Union, with a very general assortment of

Crockery, Glass & Earthern Ware,

at the lowest market prices.

BUILDING MATERIALS,

As Nails of first rate quality, Glass in good variety of size and quality, Sheet Lead and Zinc, Door Handles and Locks, Butts and Screws, &c., always on hand.

WOODEN WARE.

Alexander's Cheese Presses, Ruggles', Nourse & Mason's Patent Churns, Cowls' do., Willow Wagons and Cradles, Tubs and Pails, Butter Firkins and Molasses Kegs, Clothes Pins, Washboards and Mortars with Pestles.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Fresh from one of the best importing Houses in the city of Boston, in all the variety needed in a country town, on as reasonable terms as can be bought in Springfield or Worcester, with a very general assortment of

POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,

Toys, Fancy articles and notions of all kinds.

White Lead,

Of various qualities not to be undersold by any one. A small lot of pure Old Dutch Linseed Oil, Whiting, Paris White, French Yellow, Paris Green, Ground Verdigris, Paint and White Wash Brushes, and every other article in the Painter's "line."

A Heavy Stock of Paper Hangings

In great variety of color design and quality, consisting of more than 1000 Rolls, which have been bought of the maker on so favorable terms that I do not hesitate to say that I can sell the same quality at a less price than any other trader in this vicinity.

Pittsfield Lime as usual of prime quality.

I am receiving from a first rate FLOURING MILL, twice a week, a superior article of FRESH GROUND FLOUR, which will be sold at Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest market price. In my

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

May be found Porto Rico, Trinidad, Cardenas, Cienfuegus, and New Iberia Molasses; Porto Rico, New Orleans, Havana, Sugar House; E. B. and Philada. Double Refined, Loaf, Crushed, Powdered and Single Refined Loaf Sugars; Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Powchong and Souchong Teas; Old Java, Manilla, Brazil and Ground Coffees; Cod Fish, New Conn. River Shad in half and quarter Barrels, Mackerel in Barrels, half and quarter bbls. and Kitts, Sword Fish in bbls. halves and qrs., Salmon in bbls. and Kitts, Herring in Boxes, Smoked Beef, Lard, Hams, Dried and Smoked Halibut, Tobacco of the most approved kinds; Lorillard's Scotch and Macaboy Snuff;

200 Bushels North River Corn;
200 Bags Dairy Salt;
30 Barrels fine Am. do.;
50 Sacks "Worthington's" Liverpool do.;
25 " Western Ground do.;
100 Bush. Turks Island do.;
100 " coarse fine American do.;
2000 lbs. Nova Scotia Grindstones,

Besides an innumerable variety of other articles in this line, always ready for the inspection of customers. Without claiming a larger portion of **"Business Facilities,"** than can possibly fall to the share of one man, I will say in a word—that my Goods will be offered at *prices* which cannot be undersold.

ABNER ALLEN.

Palmer Depot May 28, 1846.

POETRY.

The Wife in a Bag.

A LESSON FOR MARRIED FOLKS.

Involved in gloomy thoughts, a swain
Was sauntering o'er a sun-bright plain;
False delicacy had made his mind,
For earthly blessings *too* refined;
He thought himself foredoomed to know,
Disgust in all things here below,
And chief among the woes of life
He felt, or thought he felt, *his wife*;
Her faults, 'twere hard to say or sing;
But still, she was not quite the thing:
Would fate permit to choose again?
Oh! double grief, the wish is vain—
"Not so," quoth Joye, in accents soft,
And bore the murmurer aloft—
"There see those bags—now suit your wishes,
They hold not wind—as erst Ulysses,
But women sir—besides they show
The qualities of all below;
Now stand not there a mere beholder,
But lift them freely to your shoulder,
That which most commodiously fits,
And to your back the neatest sits,
Will sure contain the maid, who best
Of all on earth can make you blest."
He bowed—the pleasing task begun,
And weighed them careful one by one.
This was too heavy—that too light—
And none were yet exactly right,
And snug and easy. But at length
He finds one suited to his strength;
He shoulders it—"I've got it Jove!
It fits me neater than a glove;
In weight exact too—not a hair
Deficient—no! nor one to spare;
Grant me, great king! but such a wife,
And I'm completely blest for life."
"'Tis yours," said Jove—"Unrip the binding,
And let us see the lucky finding,"
'Twas done—and wonderful to show,
Out popped *his own dear wife below.*

MORALE.

Shame burn thy cheeks, preposterous elf!
Who made thee wretched but thyself?
Know henceforth, a truthful adage,
The fault's in *thee*, and not *thy baggage!*

Salmagundi.

Ins and Outs.

I'm out of cash, and so, of course,
I've pocket room to let;
I'm out of patience, just because
I'm never out of debt.
Besides, I'm dreadfully in love,
And more than half in doubt
Which is the greater evil, that
Of being in or out.

I'm deeply in my tailor's books,
But I don't mind a dun;
And if I wasn't out of funds
I'd pay him out of fun.
He always gave me "fits" he said,
But heaven bless his eyes!
'Twould put him in a fit, I guess,
He'd be in such surprise.

I'm out at elbows, in distress—
Ah, mine's a sorry tale—
I'm out of favor, out of sorts,
But then I'm out of jail.
My landlord says my time is out,
And thinks I'd better "skin,"
I'm such an "out-and-outer," he
Wont have me in his inn.

I'm out of office, but in hopes
To get put in some day;
If I don't do something soon,
I'll have to run away.
I'm out of spirits; and I'm out
Of more than I can think;
I'm out of temper; hang the pen!
I'm out—*I'm out of ink!*

For The Sentinel.

Geographical Enigma.

I am a word composed of 17 letters.
My 7, 3, 9, is a hard master;
My 12, 17, 6, 16, 15, is a Latin verb of the 3d conjugation;
My 2, 5, 8, 10, is seldom found;
My 17, 3, 11, is a name you will find in the Old Testament;
My 13, 14, is the initials of a place in America;
My 4, 1, 16, 15, is a distinguished King;
My whole is a distinguished individual.

HONEST JACK.

An answer is requested.

HUMOROUS.

A young lady that had been only three days married, seeing her husband return, ran behind him and snatched a kiss. He angrily reproached her for such a breach of etiquette; "Pardon me, my dear," she answered, I did not think it was you!"

A man was boasting about his knowledge of the world, when a wag in company asked him if he had ever been in Algebra. "I cannot exactly tell;" said he, "but I think I once passed it on the coach."

On the first of April, at Newburyport, an honest blacksmith of the "Miller" faith found an order on his slate, "to hoop an earthquake, mend the lock on the gate of New Jerusalem, and repair one of the hinges on the cellar door of the infernal regions."

The last number of *Punch* has a capital hit at the equisites. A nice young man is represented in confab with a cab driver, and the following is the outline of the conversation.

"Drivah! have you got a very good, easy horse?"

"Yes, sir."

"A very gentle, fine animal?"

"Got a werry fine 'oss, Sir."

"Well, ah!—drivah!"——

"Sir."

"*Drive me next door.*"

It is said that the ladies always take off the *left* stocking *last.*

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Genesee Farmer.

The Culture of Potatoes.

MR. EDITOR:—The rot among potatoes has given rise to many theories respecting its cause—none of them, I believe, satisfactory. That it cannot be attributed to any particular state of the weather, or to any particular kind of soil, is proved by its prevailing so universally in this country as well as in Europe. The belief at one time entertained by a few, that all at once the potato had failed from the want of new varieties, has, too, gone the way of other theories.

Whether it arises from animalculæ, or "*the absence of a trace of copper in the soil,*" or from fungi, let the learned decide. In the mean time, let the farmers note what experience teaches, and if they cannot find out the cause, at least, by different methods of cultivation, endeavor to find out a cure. Having suffered much for two or three years past by the rot, and having read of lime being of service in preventing it, I concluded to give it a trial. For that purpose I had my seed potatoes, which were carefully selected from the remains of my diseased crop the year before, cut and rolled in newly slaked lime, and put in the hills of some a little lime; others, lime and ashes—plaster and ashes, and ashes alone. When harvested I could perceive but little difference, and that little I thought was in favor of the ashes.

They were *all* sound. I had them put in a dry cellar, and left a free circulation of air so long as I could with safety from the frost. Mine were planted early—before any of my neighbors. Theirs were much larger than mine, and appeared perfectly sound, and they thought they had got the better of me this time. I began to think so myself, but in a short time their finest looking potatoes began to exhibit dark spots—then an examination was made of those in heaps, as well as those in the cellar, and those in the former, particularly, were found to be decaying in great quantities. Mine were and are perfectly sound. When my hands were busy planting them last spring, a person passing in the road stopped to see what we were doing, and on learning, said, as he was going for a load of lime, he would try some on his potatoes when he planted them. I have since been informed, for he resides some miles distant, that where he used lime his potatoes were sound, and where he did not, in the same field, they were unsound; and so well convinced was he and his neighbors of the benefit of the lime, that they intended to do the same this year. I would recommend early planting and the use of lime. Mine were plastered when they were about a foot high. E.

Cisterns.

"Oft in the stilly night,
When slumber's chains hath bound me.'

I've been aroused by the elbow of my "better half" coming in contact with my ribs, two or three times, in quick succession, and the words "come, my dear, it rains, and the rain water barrel has dried up so in the sun that the head has dropped out, and the boards that were under the eaves are down, and all this water is wasting. You know how much we need it.—Do get up and fix things so we shall catch some," &c. &c." So after much solicitation, and some little labor in pulling open my eyes, up I get, like a dutiful spouse, find my way into a pair of shoes and an old coat, get a lantern, and proceed to "fix things." After being out for half an hour in the rain, getting well wet, and very uncomfortable, the job is done, the shower is over, and you catch nothing for your pains except a cold. Brother farmer, was this ever your experience? If not, you are a fortunate fellow; if yes, I'll tell you how to keep out of such scrapes in future.—Build a cistern.

The Farmer's Song.

I digs, I hoes,
I plough, I mows,
I gets up wood for winter;
I reaps, I sows,
I taters grow,
And for all I knows
I'm debted to the printer.
I do suppose
All knowledge flows
Right from the Printing Press;
So off I goes,
In these 'ere clo's,
And settles up—*I guess.*

Renovation of Peach Trees.

The Peach tree, in this climate, is liable to several diseases. When it is observed to sicken, no time should be lost in carefully removing the soil from the roots, and supplying its place with charcoal. A friend informs us that during the past season, a very healthy tree in his garden, suddenly sickened, and began to cast its foliage. He adopted the measure above prescribed, and was surprised at the suddenness of its renovation.

RADISHES.—If you sow this vegetable in land which has been long cultivated, cover carefully with two or three inches of fine gravel. Salt is a salutary application, and a good specific for the *worm evil.*

CULINARY.

Raised Flour Waffles.

Stir into a quart of flour sufficient lukewarm milk to make a thick batter. The milk should be stirred in gradually, so as to have it free from lumps. Put in a table spoonful of melted butter, a couple of beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of salt, and half a tea-cup of yeast. When risen, fill your waffle-iron with the batter, bake them on a bed of coals. When they have been on the fire between two and three minutes, turn the waffle-irons—when brown on both sides, they are sufficiently baked.—The waffle irons should be well greased with lard, and very hot, before one is put in. The waffles should be buttered as soon as cooked. Serve them up with powdered white sugar and cinnamon.

Wafer Cakes.

Wafer cakes are an excellent tea cake, and they do not take long to make, although a little practice is necessary before they can be successfully made.

Beat three eggs quite light. Wash a little less than a quarter of a pound of butter, to extract the salt from it, and mix it with a quarter of a pound of sifted sugar,—add the beaten eggs, a spoonful of rose water, and as much flour (that has been carefully passed through a seive) as will make a stiff batter. Stir the batter with a wooden spoon until it is perfectly smooth, and so tight as to break when it falls against the sides of the vessel. Your wafer iron should be heated, but not too hot, or the butter will burn. Grease the iron with butter tied up in a linen rag, twice doubled. Fill the iron with the batter and close it. Place it in the fire in such a manner that both sides will heat at once; if this cannot be done, turn the iron frequently. The batter will be cooked in two minutes if properly managed.

Flannel Cakes.

Stir into two pints of flour as much milk as will make a light batter. Melt a large lump of butter and add with it a little salt. Beat together five eggs and stir them into the batter.

These cakes are to be baked on a griddle. Serve them with powdered sugar.

It is customary to mix with the butter a tablespoonful of yeast, and leave it to rise for several hours; but this is unnecessary unless you wish to bake the cakes in waffle or wafer irons.

DR. TAYLOR'S

BALSAM OF LIVERWORT!

FROM 375 Bowery New York, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Liver Complaint and Bleeding at the Lungs.

Read the following certificates.

NEW YORK, March 6, 1845.

Dear Doctor,—I am now connected with the Democratic Advocate, Williamsburg, and am happy publicly to state, for the information of every body, the wonderful effects of your *TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT*, 375 Bowery, on myself. About five years since, all my acquaintances about me pronounced me to be past all hope of cure from fixed consumption, which seemed to mark me as a sure victim. I had a violent cough, for six months almost incessant, preventing me from sleeping more than half an hour at a time. I had profuse night sweats, violent pain in the side and chest, expectorated largely, was greatly exhausted, and reduced almost to a skeleton. I commenced using this medicine, and in three days I felt sure of being cured, I was so much relieved by it. In my case it acted like a perfect charm. I am entirely well, and I have recommended it to hundreds since, and cheerfully do advise most sincerely all persons affected with consumption by all means to use steadily *Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort*, 375 Bowery, and, my word for it, they will be cured. I can be seen and referred to at any time, at the office of the Democratic Advocate, Wilmington, L. I.

Yours truly, A. N. CHAPIN.

Extract, dated Orange, N. J. March 1, 1845.

Dear Doctor,—About five years since I was taken with spitting of blood, with cough. The blood was bright red color. I had two attacks, and I was cured entirely by one bottle of *Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort*, of 375 Bowery.

(Signed) ISAAC P. BALDWIN.

Sworn to before me, the 1st day of March, 1845.
H. C. TOWNER, Com. of Deeds.

Honesdale, Penn., April 22, 1845.

Dear Doctor.—This is to certify that I have been afflicted for a number of years with a disease of the lungs, which had reduced me to the verge of the grave. All medical aid proved unavailing, and owing to the weakness of my constitution, which age had materially impaired, felt that I could not much longer baffle the disease. At this time I was recommended to try Dr. Taylor's Genuine Balsam of Liverwort, from 275 Bowery. I did so, and by its efficacy can with safety say, I have been almost restored to health, as much so as the infirmities of old age would permit. All those who are afflicted with diseases of the Lungs and Liver, I would especially urge to avail themselves of this sovereign remedy. This certificate can be relied upon, and comes from one of the oldest inhabitants of this town.

JOHN GARRET.

The above certificate we have the pleasure to send you, with permission to publish.

Yours truly, J. & N. SNYDER.

N. B.—Price reduced. Large bottles, $1.50—small bottles, $1.00.

Agents. D. F. McGilvray & Co., Palmer Depot; George Nye, Belchertown; W. N. Packard, Monson. 1y1

JOHN CURTIS & CO.,

OPPOSITE the Freight Depot Springfield, offer for sale the following articles, on the most liberal terms—

25 bbls. Linseed Oil;
50 " Sperm do.
20 " Whale do.
50 Hhds. Molasses;
100 Chests Teas of various kinds and qualities;
100 Boxes Soap at Manufacturer's prices;
100 " Candles do. do.
50 Jars Maccaboy Snuff do. do.
20 Tierces Clover Seed;

—ALSO—

"E. S. B. & Co." "T. Kemashall," "M. Shepard," "Canal Mills," Agawam Mills, and various brands of Ohio, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana Flour, for sale at the lowest market prices.

Springfield, April 22, 1846. 15-3t

JUST RECEIVED FROM

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON,

a supply of his noted

Sherry Wine Bitters,

in Bottles and papers, of the efficacy of which numerous "certificates" can be exhibited.

20-2m A. ALLEN.

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

Triumphant success of

Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of life

The Great English Remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy, for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the Hungarian Balsam of Life, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

Dr Buchan is a distinguished philanthropist and Elder of the society of Friends, and member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, celebrated for his valuable discoveries in the treatment of Scrofulous Consumption. The Hungarian Balsam is a purely vegetable compound, composed chiefly of a Hungarian Gum, of wonderful power in pulmonary diseases.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of Consumption, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the worst possible cases that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished physicians, as confirmed and incurable. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the most desperate of cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of Colds, Coughs, spitting of Blood, Pain in the side and chest, irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, Hectic Fever, Night sweats, Emaciation and General debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the Lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the only source of hope.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole agents for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Warehouse, Regent street, London, in bottles and cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

By special appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, Boston, Mass. sole agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington street Boston, General agent for the New England States.

AGENTS.—Palmer Depot, A. Allen; Northampton, W. Hillyer; Amherst, N. Fitch; Belchertown, H. A. Longley; Ware, L. Dimond; Barre, Woods & Co., and by dealers in medicine generally. 11-1y

THE PILES!

A Cure for Life Guarantied!

DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY

For the Cure of Piles, Inflammation of the Liver and Spleen, Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder: Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism; Impurity of Blood; Weakness and Inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of Married Ladies.

THE Vegetable Pile Electuary, invented by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished physician of New York city, is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

Mark this: it is an *Internal Remedy*—not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, Internal or External; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent.* It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 6 1-8 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This medicine attacks the disease at its source, and *removing the cause,* renders the cure *certain* and *permanent.*

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Although the *Electuary* was originally prepared for the cure of Piles, yet it has proved itself to be a medicine far superior to all others, in all diseases of an Inflammatory character, with a determination of blood to any particular part or organ. In Inflammation and Congestion of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; in Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism, it is the best medicine ever discovered.

Impurities of the Blood.—For all Impurities of the Blood, arising from the imprudent use of Mercury, or other causes; for all Diseases of the skin and Scrofulous affections; in all cases where the Blood is powerfully determined to the Head, producing dizziness and distress, Dr. Upham's *Electuary* is entirely unrivalled.

To Married Ladies.—Married Ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and injurious disease, the Piles, with consequent Inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels and Spine, weakness of the Back, flow of Blood to the Head, &c. The Electuary is perfectly safe for Pregnant Ladies, and the most useful Cathartic that can possibly be used, as it will not only remove the Piles and all Inflammatory diseases, *without pain or irritation,* but will ensure an easy time, a safe delivery, and a sound constitution in the offspring.

Cure for Life Guarantied.—The Electuary contains *no Mineral Medicine; no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge,* or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions *a cure for life is guarantied.*

Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this medicine, may be obtained of agents, gratis.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington street, Boston, General agent for the New England States.

AGENTS.—Palmer Depot, A Allen; Northampton, W. Hillyer; Amherst, N. Fitch; Belchertown, H. A. Longley; Ware, L. Dimond; Barre, Woods & Co., and by dealers in medicine generally. 12

A large assortment of the most valuable

FAMILY MEDICINES!

Among which are Trull's, Norman's (Peruvian,) Ball's, Richardson's, Phelps', and Russell's Bitters. Huil's, Gardner's, Wright's, Brandreth's, Lescur's, Smith's (sugar coated,) Persian, Phinney's, Ball's, Richardson's, Phelps', (Tomato and Cough,) Gridley's, Peters', Hitchcock's, Russell's, United States and various other Pills.

Whittemore's Vegetable Syrup for Diarrhœa, &c. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, an invaluable remedy for Worms." Becannon's Pulmonary Syrup, Covert's Balm of Life, Richardson's Pectoral Balsam, Ames' Cough Syrup, Moore's Essence of Life, Down's Elixir, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Egyptian Eye Wash, Catarrh Snuff, Cheesman's Arabian Balsam, Michaux's Freckle Wash, Brandreth's and Gridley's Liniment, Opedeldoc. Sand's remedy for Salt Rheum, Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, Root's German Ointment. Griswold's, Sweet's, Essex's, Sherman's Bettis' and Hebrew Plasters.

Sherman's, Fales', and Peters' Medicated Lozenges, Castor Oil, Hot Drops, Tooth Powders, Hair Tonics, Essences, &., &c.

Warranted Genuine, for sale by
8 A. BLODGETT.

THE GREAT NORTHERN REMEDY.

N. H. Downe's Vegetable BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

A MOST valuable medicine for curing Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Croup, Whooping cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding, and all diseases of the Lungs. It promotes expectoration, by which means the irritation of the Lungs is immediately stopped; and by its Balsamic properties effects a speedy cure—as can be attested by thousands of individuals in New England and the other States, (certificates shown if desired.) For sale by

A. BLODGETT.

Palmer Depot, Jan. 29, 1846. 2

Brass Clocks,

OF superior quality, both alarm and common movements, beautifully cased and warranted first rate Time Keepers. For sale low by

5 A. BLODGETT.

Depot Store.

The Truth Demonstrated!

ALL ARE CONCERNED!!

IT has become an admittted fact that McGILVRAY & CO., sell Dry Goods cheaper than any other concern in Western Massachusetts. This being established, we would again invite the attention of all visiting this place to our entire new stock of Goods, bought during the past week at the New York and Boston Markets—at the lowest cash prices. We lay claim to no superiority in buying any more than our prices will attest to. But our Goods are bought! and will be offered at prices so low as will insure their speedy sale. Unparalleled inducements will positively be offered to all to trade. Our stock far surpasses in amount brilliancy and richness any we have ever exhibited before. It would be useless to endeavor to detail all the items in an advertisement. We must be content in giving a promiscuous idea of them, leaving the rest enveloped in mystery—to be revealed by examination.

SILKS! SILKS!

Choice styles Armure Gro D' Alger Camelion, Shaded and Fancy Silks, of all widths and colors with Blacks and Blue Blacks.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

Long and Square Cashmere, Printed and wrought—Brocha Shawls all sizes and qualities—3 Cartons 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 Stradella in colors and Black,—5 Cartons Barrage Shawls and Scarfs of all the various qualities and styles,—10-4 Repped Ottomans, some splendid as low as $7,00.

DRESS GOODS.

50 pieces very superior styles Organda Muslins—Balzorines, Muslins, Ginghams, Lawns and other thin Goods; 100 pieces Cashmeres, Corded Ottomans, Crape and Muslin De Laines, Corded Robes, and many other Goods to numerous to particularize.

MOURNING GOODS,

Receive particular attention—desirable styles, Silks, Alpaccas, Cashmeres, Bombazines, Balzorines, Muslins, Ginghams, De Laines, &c., all of which will be sold at a small advance from cost.

PRINTS.

200 pieces Prints, new Spring styles from 6 to 25c per yard—some of which are very handsome.

CLOTHS.

The best stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings, and Tailor's trimmings ever offered in this place. All of which will be sold as low as the same article can be bought in Springfield, Worcester or Boston. For proof of which please call and examine.

SUMMER STUFFS.

Superior mixed Croton Coatings, Black, do., do., Plain, Mixed, Checked and Striped Gambroons, Cottonades, Denims, Grass Cloths, Brown Linens, Cotton Checks, &c., &c.

White Goods, &c.

Some very beautiful designs figured Muslin, Dress Patterns, Jagonette, Swiss and India Book Muslins of all textures, Plain checked and figured Cambries—20 ps. Tambo wrought Muslins for Curtains, splendid styles, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ladies' Fancy Cravats, Bonnets, Artificial Flowers, and Tabs,—Rich Bonnet, Cap and Taffata Ribbons,—Silk, Linen and Cotton Hdkfs.,—Broad and narrow Linen, Lisle and Cambric Edgings and Insertings, Fringes, Gimps, Victoria Cords, Pins, Needles, Tapes, Threads &c., &c.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

White and Brown Sheetings, all widths, from the best Manufactories in the country, Linen Table Covers all sizes, Colored Brown and Damask, Irish Linens of all widths qualities and prices—Counterpanes 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4 and 14-4, all qualities,—some very superior designs,—Tickings all kinds and prices.

Much attention paid to the sale of Feathers,—our arrangements are such for obtaining them that we can afford to sell much less than others in this vicinity, and all buying may be assured they will get a nice article. Our

Crockery, Looking-Glass & Carpet Rooms,

Have just been replenished with all the new and desirable patterns in market—together with our former stock, makes it not only three times as large but proportionally cheaper than any other in the place. Have also in store a choice lot of Silver Spoons Knives and Forks, &c., &c.

10 CASES NEW SPRING STYLE HATS,

All qualities—5 cases Calf Boots—5 cases Shoes—200 pairs Ladies Kid Ties and Buskins—Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasolettes, Sun Shades, &c., &c.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Good assortment of Medicines, Patented and Unpatented—Dye Woods of all kinds—200 Reams Emery Paper.

GROCERIES!!

10 Hhds. Molasses;
5 " New Orleans Sugar;
5 " Puerto Rico do.;
5 Boxes Brown Havana;
4 Bbls. E. Boston Crushed;
70 Chests Teas different kinds;
3000 lbs. Tobacco;
30 Jars Macoboy Snuff;
500 lbs. Scotch do.;
Spices all kinds;
100 Casks Nails;
20 Boxes Soap;
10 Bags Coffee;
300 Bush. Amer. Salt;
200 bush. Turks Island do.;
2000 lbs. Lard in kegs and barrels;
50 Boxes Raisins;
5 Casks, do.;
10 Boxes T. D. Pipes;
Dried Beef;
Ham;
10 bbls. Clear Pork;
10 " Mess do.;
200 Bags Dairy Salt;
50 " Rock do.;
200 Bbls. Flour different brands;
Pittsfield Lime.

FISH.

2000 lbs. Codfish;
10 Barrels Mackerel;
10 half do.;
10 quarter do.;
25 Kits do.;
Salmon, Trout, &c.

PAINTS & OILS.

5 Bbls. Sperm Oil;
10 do. Whale "
1000 Galls. English and Amer. Linseed do.
1000 lbs. Pure Ground Lead;
2000 " Extra do. do.;
1000 " No. 1, do. do.;
200 " Paris Green;
40 " Chrome do.;
500 " Venitian Red;
500 " French Yellow;
25 " Prussian Blue;
50 " Terra D' Sienna;
50 " Chrome Yellow;
500 " Red Lead;
200 " Litharge;
50 " Umber;
2000 " Whiting and Paris white;
10 " Copper Bronze;
10 " Pack's Gold Leaf;
10 " Chinese Vermillion.

We would inform all who purchase Flour in this place, that our arrangements are such that we can sell as low as the lowest. To Painters and others, we would say we will sell the article of White Lead, less than they can obtain it from any other source—we have it of the Manufacturer in large quantities and can sell from 1-2 to 1c pr pound than those who buy under different circumstances. The article of Lead we now offer is of a very superior quality and warranted.

The subscribers take this opportunity of tendering their unfeigned thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received, since they commenced in business, and hope to merit and receive an extension of the same.

D. F. McGILVRAY & CO.

Palmer Depot, April 30, 1846.